

Poland's Mood Is Downbeat As Solidarity Nears Congress



By John Damton

GDANSK, Poland — Jurek Trzcinski, a Solidarity leader who was in it all from the very beginning and now spends a great deal of time traveling around the country listening to angry complaints and rising words of militancy, shrugged his shoulders inside his black leather jacket and did not even bother to turn around. Behind him were a bed of posies belonging to the fading grand hotel, a stretch of deserted beach, the lapping waves, and then, out in the Baltic somewhere, presumably Soviet warships moving back and forth through the dense fog. The vessels are engaging in large-scale Soviet land and sea maneuvers, perhaps the largest in the region since the end of World War II. The exercises began Friday, perhaps not coincidentally, the day before Solidarity's first national congress in Gdansk.

If blackmail or psychological pressure is the intent — and if Jurek is any example — the exercises are failing in their objective. "We are accustomed to it," he said. "They threaten us all the time. Last December, last March. We no longer pay any attention to it. It's like the police. We notice there are more on the streets today, but we don't attach too much importance to it."

Another thing, and he turned to what many unionists consider the real issue at hand. "The point is," he said, "the government is not living up to the Gdansk agreement." That accounted for a lot of things, he added, including growing impatience in the ranks of the union, the growing popularity of extremist nonunion groups in the industrial South and a growing frustration among Poles in general.

Solidarity is approaching the congress in something of a downbeat mood, with the realization that even revolution, takes time. It was captured in an editorial in the first issue of Free Voice, the special daily congress newspaper. "The hopes that we all attached one year ago to the creation of Solidarity have been shaken," it said. "What in August appeared to be the crowning of the great workers' protest already shortly afterwards was shown to be just the beginning of the road."

Multiple Purpose

All the same, the congress is another "first" in Communist East Europe. When some of 912 union delegates from around the country assemble Saturday morning, it will be the first such assembly not sponsored or stage-managed by the Communist Party.

The purpose of the congress is multiple. The union will elect its leadership, revise its statutes, and hammer out positions on major issues from economic reform to whether or not to advocate totally free elections for national bodies like parliament. Most of the important decisions will be taken during a second phase of the congress, at the end of September.

Lech Walesa, the charismatic national leader, is certain to be re-elected as chairman. He is so strong that no one seems prepared to really challenge him openly, although for the first time, criticism of him being high-handed or autocratic or overly moderate can be occasionally heard in the back corridors.

The congress opens amid a general perception on the part of many Poles that Solidarity has often opposed the government on specific issues but has yet to come up with a comprehensive program of its own to overcome Poland's economic catastrophe. There is also a sense among many union members that, for all the drama and danger of various confrontations over the past year, little has actually been won from the government.

As one union leader here put it: "We've come a long way, but I'm not sure we've really arrived anywhere."

Geneva Contacts

The case has all sorts of permutations. Much of the fallout concerns Yuri I. Nosenko, a former KGB officer who has been a bone of contention since he defected to the United States in 1964 with claims that he had been in charge of the KGB file on President John F. Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Nosenko, who first offered to spy for the United States in 1962, had once said he would never defect, but then told his CIA contacts in Geneva in 1964 that he had to defect at once because he had received a cable from Moscow recalling him. He said he was afraid the KGB had learned of his contacts with the CIA.

From his post within the Soviet apparatus at the United Nations, Fedora offered confirmation, telling the FBI that Mr. Nosenko had indeed been sent a recall telegram.

Mr. Nosenko also claimed to have been a lieutenant colonel in the KGB. Fedora, who had been providing information to the FBI since 1962, confirmed that claim, too.

Subsequently, however, Mr. Nosenko acknowledged under hostile questioning by CIA officers that his talk of a recall telegram had been a lie and so was his claim of colonel's rank. He had been only a KGB captain and had lied, he said, to exaggerate his importance.

Before long, Mr. Nosenko found himself imprisoned by the CIA for about five years, three of them in solitary confinement, but he never broke down and was finally rehabilitated in 1968. He became a consultant for the agency, collecting about \$500,000 over the next decade in salaries, bonuses, resettlement expenses and other payments.



Members of the Syrian military forces block a street in Beirut Friday close to the hospital where the French ambassador, Louis Delamare, was taken after he had been shot outside his house nearby.

French Ambassador in Lebanon Assassinated by Unknown Gunmen

By John Kifer

BEIRUT — The French ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare, was shot to death Friday afternoon as he drove to his official residence near the rubble-strewn no-man's land that divides this embattled city.

Four unknown gunmen in an automobile suddenly pulled in front of the ambassador's car, police said, and jumped out, surrounding the embassy car and grabbing its door handles.

It had all the earmarks of a kidnapping — a not uncommon occurrence in Beirut — but the doors were securely locked and the gunmen could not budge them.

Then, the assailants opened fire with submachine guns through the closed rear window, riddling the car and putting seven bullets into the 59-year-old diplomat's head, chest and stomach, the police said.

Shooting Is Condemned

By early Friday evening, none of the myriad armed groups operating here — some of them on their own, others as proxies of various Arab states or intelligence agencies — had claimed responsibility for the shooting.

Lebanese Premier Shafiq Wasan hurried to the hospital as soon as he heard of the shooting.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, cabled French President Francois Mitterrand to denounce "this deplorable crime" against "our friend, Ambassador Louis Delamare."

Mr. Arafat said the shooting

was aimed at the good-will efforts of the French government in Lebanon and the Middle East.

The Phalangist leader, Pierre Gemayel, told the French Embassy in Beirut. "The crime is condemned by us and all those who know Ambassador Delamare as a loyal friend of Lebanon."

Speculation on Attack

The controversial meeting of French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson with Mr. Arafat in Beirut last Sunday suggested to some observers here that Mr. Delamare was the target of a group opposed to the Palestinian cause or, conversely, opposed to the mainstream tendency of Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah organization.

But the most common line of speculation in Beirut focused on supporters of the Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. This view holds that the ayatollah's supporters struck at France because it had provided sanctuary to former Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and other enemies of the revolutionary regime, including the royalist military men who recently hijacked a French-built Iranian Navy missile ship.

Friday's shooting occurred as the ambassador, accompanied only by his driver, was heading toward his residence at the edge of predominantly Moslem west Beirut, in a once fashionable area near a racetrack, the parliament and the state museum.

The area is one of the five designated crossing points across the so-called green line that divides the Christian and Moslem sectors of the city.

Taken to Hospital

Mr. Delamare's driver, unhurt, wheeled the car around and drove to the sandbagged Barbir Hospital, only a few minutes away. There, Mr. Delamare died on the operating table. The driver was taken to the French Embassy compound, where Lebanese police questioned him.

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600 Sadat Foes Seized in 2-Day Police Sweep

By William Farrell

CAIRO — At least 600 critics of the policies of President Anwar Sadat were arrested during the last 48 hours in a sweep by police that stunned Egyptians and triggered several protests Friday at Cairo mosques.

Those arrested include Moslem fundamentalists, Coptic Christian clergymen, politicians, journalists and lawyers.

The ostensible reason for the arrests was to curb what the government-controlled press calls "sectarian sedition."

During the first round of arrests Thursday, the emphasis was that people were being detained who had been involved in the Coptic-Moslem clashes that erupted in a Cairo shum last June in which as many as 60 persons died.

But the names of some of those arrested in the latest arrests are not persons known for religious involvement, although they are known for being outspoken critics of Mr. Sadat's government.

Heikal Seized

Two examples are Mohammed Hassanin Heikal, a prominent journalist who was a major power during the rule of Gamal Abdel Nasser but who has long been at odds with Mr. Sadat, and Ahmed Khawaga, who was removed recently as head of the Egyptian Bar Association because he opposes Egypt's peace treaty with Israel.

In addition to the arrests, the government has shut six publications — two of them Coptic, two Moslem magazines, the newspaper of the Opposition Socialist Labor Party and the organ of the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood.

The official press in Cairo said Friday that Mr. Sadat will explain his moves in a major speech before the Egyptian parliament on Saturday night. There is confusion and puzzlement in official and diplomatic circles at the scope of the arrests since the general assessment is that Mr. Sadat is secure in office and that the opponents of his regime are more nettlesome than menacing.

Sadat's Speech

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said Friday that Mr. Sadat's speech would deal with five specific points. They are: • The Moslem and Christian "extremist and fanatic religious elements" whom he believes engaged in seditious acts such as the June clashes between Copts and Moslems.

• Those who "adopted a hostile position towards the regime and tried to create troubles by deepening sectarian sedition."

• Politicians who wanted to "settle old scores" by "kindling the flames of sectarian sedition."

• The volatile mix of religion and politics.

• And the proposed new legislation to be presented to parliament.

The headquarters of one opposition party, the leftist National Unionist Progressive Party — an entity so powerless that it was unable to gain a single seat in the 392-member parliament — was under armed guard Friday. A statement from the party said its offices were raided and that police had taken its printing presses, typewriters and pamphlets.

Fundamentalists Protest

Thousands of Moslem fundamentalists gathered Friday, the traditional Moslem holiday, at the Al Nour mosque in central Cairo. Sheikh Mohammed Ghazala spoke generally about "enemies of Islam" and the huge crowd roared "Allah" and "Allahu Akbar" (God is great).

After prayers, thousands of demonstrators, mostly men, but some of them ululating women, began a march toward Cairo's main Coptic cathedral, St. Mark's. The area was heavily ringed with military vehicles and the demonstrators were dispersed when riot police fired tear gas into the throngs.

A quieter protest took place at the mosque presided over by Sheikh Kishk, a blind religious leader who is very popular here. Sheikh Kishk, an outspoken and constant critic of Mr. Sadat, was among those arrested. But his voice rang through the streets near the mosque when a cassette tape of his sermons was played through a loudspeaker.

There were security men and plainclothesmen in the vicinity of the mosque.

At least seven leading imams of mosques were arrested, along with eight Coptic priests and bishops. Most of the leadership of the opposition Socialist Labor Party, which has about two dozen seats in parliament, were also incarcerated.

Observers here said that the government arrests constituted the most severe crackdown since the food riots in Egypt in 1977 in which as many as 70 persons were killed.

When the first of the arrests was announced by the Ministry of the Interior on Thursday, no numbers were given.

Soviet War Maneuvers Launched Near Poland

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet land and sea forces, backed by reservists, jets and helicopters, began nine days of maneuvers Friday in the southwestern corner of the Soviet Union, Soviet press reports said.

The Soviet accounts did not directly link the maneuvers to Kremlin concern over internal developments in Poland, which adjoins the two Soviet military districts where the war games are taking place.

Poland's Solidarity union, which has been sharply denounced by Moscow, opens a national congress in the city of Gdansk on Saturday.

The news reports stressed instead the alleged military danger to the Soviet Union from the United States and other NATO nations, and said the Soviet armed forces must be ready to resist "any encroachment" against the Soviet Union's own territory.

'North' vs. 'South'

The Soviet Union has not revealed how many troops are taking part in the exercise, in which opposing forces have been dubbed the "North" and the "South."

The 1975 Helsinki agreements require advance notification of troop strength if exercises involve more than 25,000 soldiers or are near European national boundaries. Western diplomats in Moscow are seeking clarification of how many soldiers are actually involved but have so far received no answer from the Soviet Foreign Ministry, diplomatic sources said.

Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov is commanding the war games, which are believed to include about 60 Soviet vessels in the naval contingent.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia revealed Friday that the maneuvers would start in the Belorussian military district in the western part of the Soviet Union, presumably moving later to encompass the Soviet Baltic republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

'Nothing Extraordinary'

Izvestia had said on Thursday that the maneuvers "were planned many months ago" to bolster Soviet combat readiness and that "there is nothing extraordinary in them."

Accounts of the war games so far have spoken mainly of tank, infantry and air maneuvering.

In a Friday report, the Soviet Army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) said Soviet soldiers and sailors "heartily support both the domestic and the foreign policy of the Leninist party, which purpose-

fully and persistently carries out a line of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race."

Solidarity has been under strong attack from the Soviet-bloc press in recent days for allegedly seeking to establish a political opposition to the ruling Communist Party and take Poland out of the Socialist camp.

Attack by Prague

PRAGUE (AP) — Solidarity is finishing preparations to seize power in Poland, the Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper Rude Pravo charged Friday.

"Everything now indicates that preparations for the taking over of power are now culminating in the Solidarity leadership," the paper said on the eve of Solidarity's first national congress. "There is not the least doubt that counterrevolution has raised its head high in Poland," it added. It was one of the most serious Soviet-bloc attacks yet launched against the Polish organization.

LA PAZ — Bolivia's three-man military junta Friday named one of its own, army commander Gen. Celso Torrello, as president to replace Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, who resigned under pressure Aug. 4, it was announced.

Gen. Torrello's appointment came after three days of negotiations within the armed forces and was unanimously approved, said Gen. Waldo Bernal, commander of the Bolivian Air Force and senior member of the junta, in announcing the appointment.

The 48-year-old Mr. Torrello, army commander-in-chief and a member of the junta, was to be inaugurated Friday afternoon to form this country's 191st government since it gained independence from Spain in 1825.

The other two junta members apparently will return to military duty, leaving Gen. Torrello in full command of the government.

Gen. Garcia Meza, 52, seized power in July, 1980, from a civilian government and survived four coup attempts. But a fifth military revolt in August forced him to resign in favor of the junta made up of the commanders of the army, navy and air force.

China, which supports the Khmer Rouge movement, has been urging the prince and Son San since the Vietnamese conquest of Cambodia to throw in their lot with the Pol Pot movement.

The prince, who is known for his candor, said China wanted such "bourgeois" as himself and Son San to unite with the Communist extremists to facilitate acceptance of the deposed regime by non-Communist nations and ensure its continued recognition in the United Nations as Cambodia's legitimate government.

Questions Remain

The Vietnamese-installed regime of Heng Samrin has failed since it came into being in 1979 to replace the government it ousted from Phnom Penh in the United Nations.

The joint declaration leaves all the intractable questions of how to make such disparate forces coalesce to a committee for study. The declaration limits itself to expressing the desirability of forming a joint government.

Rather than unite their military forces in the resistance against the 200,000 Vietnamese occupation troops, and the Cambodian Army that the pro-Hanoi regime has formed, the declaration expressed only an agreement "that all anti-Vietnamese forces avoid any clashes among themselves." Prince Sihanouk said at a news conference that no joint military command is envisaged.

Cambodian military claims are customarily excessive. The Pol Pot movement claims 50,000 troops, Son San, 10,000, and Prince Sihanouk admits that guerrillas loyal to him are few.

Although the Khmer Rouge, in order to attract non-Communist partners, has offered the premiership in a coalition to Mr. Son San and a high post, presumably the presidency, to the prince, Prince Sihanouk said Friday that he believed the agreement would help the Communists to maintain their hold on the government.

He explained that the Communists would give up their control only if this was necessary to attract enough votes to retain the UN credentials. Friday's agreement, he said, would insure that result without further gestures.

Referring perhaps to his new alignment with the regime that killed three of his sons and kept him and his wife under house arrest until the Vietnamese invasion liberated them, Prince Sihanouk reminisced over lunch about a meeting he had in 1958 with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

"Prince Sihanouk, you are very young," the prince recalled Mr. Dulles' lecture. "You must choose between the Free World and the Communist world." As chief of state, Prince Sihanouk endeavored to keep Cambodia on a neutralist course.

"Today I pay homage to his grave," the prince said. "John Foster Dulles was right. There is no nonalignment."

INSIDE

Air Strike Effects

As the air "traffic" phase of the air emergency controllers' strike ends, travelers in America can look forward to fixed schedules once more — but also to a wide range of unhappy side effects. Page 3.

Prices Up Slightly

U.S. wholesale prices rose by 0.3 percent, the smallest monthly increase since May, and unemployment edged up 0.2 percent to 7.2 percent in August. Page 9.

Apocalypse Now

The dire pronouncements of the 16th-century see-no-straw-in-the-sky imminent invasion of Europe by Soviet and Arab armies, nuclear annihilation of Paris, war with China — have become the surprise best-seller of the summer in France. In Weekend, Page 5W.

'Fedora,' the Trusted Soviet Spiespy of the CIA and White House, May Have Betrayed U.S.

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON — When the Nixon administration was in court a decade ago in an effort to cut off publication of the Pentagon Papers, the White House was told that a complete set of the top-secret documents had been delivered to the Soviet Embassy.

The FBI and the Nixon White House were evidently convinced that the report was accurate. It had come from "Fedora," a strategically placed KGB officer whom the FBI had been relying upon for years as a trusted courtesier.

The information he provided in this instance helped prompt formation of the infamous "White House plumbers" unit whose operatives later carried out the Watergate break-in. President Richard M. Nixon's efforts to curtail the Watergate investigations were said to have been motivated in part by fears that "Fedora" would be exposed.

It might have been better if he had been. The FBI is now convinced that Fedora was a Soviet agent, acting under Moscow's control during all the years he fed information to the CIA.

The startling new assessment of Fedora, unlikely as it is, is a closely held secret, as disclosed in a forthcoming article in the October Readers'

Digest and has been confirmed independently by The Washington Post.

The secret conclusion was based "to some degree, on new information," said an official familiar with the FBI's counterespionage efforts. "It's an incredible business... an incredible chess game that you have to play."

The new finding about Fedora, who was stationed at the United Nations as a Soviet diplomat, also raises unsettling questions about the credentials of other supposed Soviet defectors, especially those whose stories Fedora backed up.

"If one falls, others must fall," contends the Digest article by roving editor Henry Hurt, "creating havoc inside intelligence services where crucial analyses and long-term plans may have been built upon the supposed reliability of these sources."

The case has all sorts of permutations. Much of the fallout concerns Yuri I. Nosenko, a former KGB officer who has been a bone of contention since he defected to the United States in 1964 with claims that he had been in charge of the KGB file on President John F. Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Nosenko, who first offered to spy for the United States in 1962, had once said he

nothing but smooth sailing with the FBI despite his broomhopping of Mr. Nosenko's admitted lies.

"When we started up with Fedora, the bureau held very strong views that he was legit," one former intelligence official recalled Wednesday. "Of course, there was a minority that felt the other way, but not many."

Much of what Fedora said over the years was, in turn, conveyed directly to the White House, enhancing his position, sources said. "There is no question the information would always go to the highest levels," said one expert. "That gave it a great deal of prominence."

Enter Ellsberg

By the time of the Pentagon Papers incident in 1971, editor Hurt said in a telephone interview, Fedora was "regarded as a knight in shining armor. And he was telling the FBI, which was telling Nixon, that a copy of the Pentagon Papers had been delivered to the Soviet Embassy. Nixon & Co. accepted the report without question."

In fact, word of the alleged delivery was quickly published by a conservative columnist with close ties to the White House while the Pentagon Papers case was still before the Supreme Court. Some critics regarded it as a

White House effort to influence the court's decision, albeit an unsuccessful one.

In any case, according to a Dec. 9, 1973, New York Times article, Mr. Nixon developed fears, reportedly nourished by his then-national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, that Daniel Ellsberg, the man who had leaked the Pentagon Papers to the press, might have provided the Russians with far more important secrets, especially concerning nuclear targeting plans.

Some intelligence officials were reportedly stunned that Fedora's word should be so readily accepted without any further evidence. Skeptics such as CIA counterintelligence chief James J. Angleton had long regarded the Russian as an agent provocateur. But the White House was not listening.

"This could be a classic case of an agent sowing disruption at the highest levels of government," Mr. Hurt suggested in the interview. Fresh doubts were finally stirred in 1978, primarily about Mr. Nosenko but also about Fedora, with the publication of a book by Edward Jay Epstein called "Legend: The Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald." It questioned the loyalty of both Russians.

Subsequent investigation by the House Assassinations Committee showed that Mr. No-

senko had also lied about Oswald and made other claims concerning the Kennedy assassination that even CIA officials found "incredible."

The CIA, however, stuck by Mr. Nosenko in an unusual Sept. 21, 1978, public statement, calling him "a well-adjusted American citizen utilized as a consultant by CIA and... making a valuable contribution to our mission."

But the FBI, meanwhile, undertook a fresh assessment of Fedora. He had reportedly returned by then to the Soviet Union, but files are kept in such cases of all the information supplied by such spies, including details on what proved to be true and what proved not to be true.

The FBI's secret conclusion, reached in 1980, was that Fedora had been loyal to the KGB all along, including, Mr. Hurt emphasized, "the period when he was giving urgent support to Nosenko." But the intelligence community, Mr. Hurt said, has yet to undertake a re-examination of such related cases and sources.

The CIA had nothing new to say. "It is our policy not to make public comment on such intelligence matters," said CIA spokesman Dale Peterson. "CIA's statement on Nosenko in 1978, however, stands."

3d S. African Column Believed Aiding UNITA

Reuters
LUANDA, Angola — The mission of a South African motorized column that has thrust deep into Angola apparently is to resupply dissidents fighting the Marxist government, Western diplomats said Friday.

East European sources also said that the column had been spotted in the bush 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of Menongue, capital of Cuando Cubango province, heading into the dusty central plateau that is dotted with the hideouts of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The recent fighting in Angola has been concentrated in the south and southwest, but the column believed to be resupplying the anti-Luanda UNITA guerrillas was reported moving up through Cuando Cubango, in the southeast.

The diplomats in Luanda said that, while a third South African column appeared to be transporting supplies to UNITA, the two fighting columns that led South Africa's incursion into Angola last week seemed to be principally aimed at destroying radar installations built along Angola's southern border to give advance warning of South African air raids.

In Pretoria on Thursday, a South African Defense Ministry spokesman described earlier reports of the third column in the east as "ridiculous propaganda."

The Western diplomats said the third column was keeping away from the few roads in the area, crossing about 200 miles of rugged, sandy savannah from the border with South African-ruled South-West Africa (Namibia).

Meanwhile, Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), denied at a news conference in Luanda that his guerrillas received any instruction from Soviet advisers in their fight for Namibian independence.

Commenting on South Africa's claims to have captured a Soviet soldier and killed two SWAPO officers during an attack on SWAPO bases in Angola, Mr. Nujoma, who had just returned from an East European tour, said, "SWAPO does not have any military bases in Angola. It alone Soviet personnel in its ranks."

Mr. Nujoma also said the Namibians in Angola were refugees who had been given political asylum. He said he had no information on Namibian casualties in the two-week South African incursion.

Angola's only newspaper, the official *Journal de Angola*, said Friday that South Africa was prolonging its occupation of the southern part of the country to "create the minimum conditions for the territorial balkanization of Angola and the installation of its puppets in the occupied zone." Angola uses the term "puppets" to refer to UNITA.

In Luanda's port, meanwhile, Soviet support and the unloading of Soviet military supplies have assumed a new, high profile.

Residents said that such operations were done discreetly during the night curfew in the past, but that now trucks loaded with crates bearing Russian markings were driving in convoys through the capital, blowing their horns and flashing headlights, apparently to reassure the population of the country's military preparedness.

Across Luanda harbor, a Soviet warship has been moored, its deck bristling with surveillance equipment. Diplomats said Soviet submarines have surfaced off the coast as well.

At the United Nations on Friday, the General Assembly voted 117 to 22 with 6 abstentions to expel the South African delegation from its emergency special session on Namibia. Earlier, the assembly voted 113 to 24 with 6 abstentions not to let the South African delegation speak before the assembly voted on the expulsion.

Deputy U.S. Representative Kenneth Adelman, after voting against the first motion, told the assembly that the United States was concerned that the action would make even more difficult current Western efforts to get a settlement on the Namibian question.

The assembly credentials committee voted Thursday against South Africa's presence. South Africa, suspended from the assembly since 1974 because of its racial policies, tried to reclaim its seat in 1979 and again last March, but each time its credentials were rejected.



Defying a seven-year ban, Adrian Eckstein, South Africa's charge d'affaires to the United Nations, waves his country's nameplate to attract attention at the UN General Assembly after the delegation was allowed to speak only on a point of order.

U.S. Plans a 15% Cut In '82 Wheat Planting

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In an abrupt reversal of his previous position, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block has announced that he is planning to order a 15-percent reduction in 1982 wheat planting.

Mr. Block said Thursday that the administration was reducing wheat planting in hopes of checking the continuing decline in current wheat prices.

The secretary's action could also hold down the cost of subsidies to wheat farmers a year from now. The summer decline in farmers' prices for the 1981 crop was already expected to cost the taxpayers between \$250 million and \$500 million in subsidy payments on the 1981 wheat crop.

Until Thursday, Mr. Block had been stating, without qualification, that he planned no planting restrictions of any kind on next year's grain crops.

'Good Prices'

When asked why he had changed his mind, Mr. Block replied: "I'm still philosophically opposed to restricting plantings of any crop. But I believe in good prices for farmers even more strongly. We've had a record wheat crop this year and wheat production is up in most of the rest of the world, too. I just hope that this action will steady today's wheat prices or improve them some."

Virtually all the 1981 wheat crop has been harvested. The Agriculture Department expects it to total a record 2.75 billion bushels, 16 percent larger than last year's crop, which also broke previous records.

The amount of wheat on hand next June, when the 1982 harvest begins, is expected to exceed one billion bushels, the largest carry-over since 1977. This prospect has forced farmers' prices down until, by the end of August, prices reached an average of \$3.63 a bushel. This compares with \$3.94 a year ago.

'Target' Price

Today's price level is well below the \$3.80 a bushel "target" price that determines whether subsidies will be paid. If today's average price continues through the end of October, wheat farmers could receive as much as \$500 million in direct payments from the Treasury.

If there are fewer acres planted in 1982 wheat, the supply should be smaller at the close of the next harvest. This prospect could persuade grain traders to buy and store more of this year's wheat, which in turn could stabilize today's market.

Mr. Block said Thursday that full details of the set-aside plan had not been completed.

In answer to other questions, Mr. Block confirmed that he had recently said that the Soviet Union, whose grain crop is now in considerable trouble from dry weather, would be allowed to buy at least 10 million metric tons of American grain in the coming year and maybe more.

Mr. Block said he expected grain trade talks with the Russians to resume soon.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Israeli Court Lifts Ban on Archaeological Dig
Reuters
JERUSALEM — Israel's Supreme Court Friday quashed a ministerial ban on controversial archaeological excavations in a decision that posed problems for Prime Minister Menachem Begin's fragile coalition government.

The court gave temporary leave for the excavations uncovering biblical Jerusalem to continue and said Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer must show why the order should not be made permanent. Opposition Labor Party leaders immediately called on Mr. Hammer to resign.

The judges accepted the argument of the archaeologists' attorney who said Mr. Hammer issued the banning order under pressure from orthodox rabbis, who say the dig is desecrating a medieval Jewish cemetery. The ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party, whose support Mr. Begin needs to maintain his two-seat parliamentary majority, had threatened to withdraw parliamentary support if the dig was not stopped.

France Pledges to Boost Aid to Poor Nations
Reuters
PARIS — France promised Friday to boost aid to the world's poorest countries by 1985 to a target set by the United Nations.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors told a UN conference on economic problems of the 31 least developed countries that France would increase its aid to 0.15 percent of its gross national product within five years from the current 0.10 percent.

The goal was set by the UN Conference on Trade and Development, which also wants rich countries to provide 0.20 percent to those countries by 1990. Few countries have publicly committed themselves on the issue. Only Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands have achieved this level. France currently provides half that amount in overall development aid.

Japan Urges Strong U.S. Military Presence in Asia
United Press International
OISO, Japan — Premier Zenko Suzuki urged the United States on Friday to keep a strong military presence in Asia and ruled out Japanese military cooperation with other nations in the region.

Citing the growing Soviet military presence in East Asia, Mr. Suzuki said Japan and the United States "need to work from their respective positions to support desirable trends in Asia and minimize destabilizing factors." He added, "As we have reiterated in the past, Japan cannot cooperate militarily with other countries."

Mr. Suzuki's address culminated the three-day Shimoda Conference in which about 80 U.S. and Japanese policymakers searched for means to better relations between the two allies. A Foreign Ministry official said that by "other countries," Mr. Suzuki meant "other countries in Asia, including China."

Thorn Urges France, U.K. to Lift Import Bans
Reuters
BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's chief executive urged Britain and France on Friday to lift their restrictions on imports of poultry and wine or face possible court action, an EEC Commission spokesman said.

Commission President Gaston Thorn said in a letter to Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini that the commission was making every effort to get France to lift a blockade against Italian wine imports. Mr. Thorn also said a strongly worded message asking French Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson to lift the import restrictions immediately.

The letter to Mr. Spadolini said the commission would decide within a few days whether to take court action on the blockade, which has held up an estimated 104 million gallons (400 million liters) of wine at the Franco-Italian border. Mr. Thorn also urged Britain to lift restrictions imposed last week on poultry and eggs from France and the Netherlands.

Russians Said to Jail Man After Embassy Visit
From Agency Dispatches
MOSCOW — A Soviet agency who drove past guards into the U.S. Embassy on Aug. 28 was arrested and is now in prison, his mother said Friday. Natalia Nazarov said she and her son Vasily were surrounded by five police cars after leaving the embassy, where they had discussed personal grievances with embassy officials.

Mr. Nazarov, 74, said she was held for several hours at a police station in Moscow, then released. She said her son, who is 54, was arrested and charged with criminal offenses.

At the French Embassy on Friday, a Soviet woman, accompanied by two children, was detained by police as she attempted to enter the building. French sources said they said the woman, Marina Mitagavrya, from Georgia, was caught by the police but her 6-year-old daughter, Irna, managed to enter the compound, where she told officials her mother wanted to go to France for treatment of a kidney ailment. The mother was later allowed to talk to consular officials and then left the embassy.

Family Ends Fast of N. Ireland Hunger Striker
The Associated Press
BELFAST — Irish nationalist hunger striker Matthew Devlin accepted medical treatment Friday after his family intervened to end his fast at the Maze Prison, the British government said. He was the fourth hunger striker to withdraw from the protest since it began March 1.

The Northern Ireland Office, which administers the province, said Mr. Devlin, who was in the 52nd day of his fast, was taken to a Belfast hospital. His family asked that he be given medical treatment after he became "extremely weak," the government said.

Mr. Devlin, 31, was jailed in October, 1977 for seven years on several charges, including the attempted murder of a policeman. He began his hunger strike July 15 replacing Martin Hurson, who died two days earlier, in the 46th day of his fast. Ten hunger strikers have died since the protest began.

NATO Study Readied for Arms Talks

International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — NATO governments have completed a study of the nuclear arms balance in Europe prior to the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks later this year in Europe, a senior U.S. official in Brussels said on Friday.

The two-part review covers the Soviet nuclear systems targeted on Western Europe and NATO requirements for tactical weapons to balance them, he said.

These findings — details of which are secret — will provide the basis for a U.S. negotiating position in the talks.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is scheduled to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko later this month to arrange the talks, which are expected to start in late November. They will cover NATO plans to deploy U.S.-made missiles in Europe and the Soviet medium-range missiles targeted on Europe.

The U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, told reporters that NATO governments were unanimous in agreeing on the alliance's minimum needs for theater nuclear weapons.

Diplomats said that protest movements in Europe apparently had not modified military assessments by NATO member governments.

To inform Western public opinion about Soviet military capability, the U.S. official said, the Reagan administration intends to publish a study later this month providing new statistics about the whole range of Soviet weaponry. "It will be the most massive declassification of current intelligence in U.S. history," the official said.



Advertising for advertising's sake in Paris: The promising poster, before (left) and after.

Faithful French Posters Enrage Feminists

The Associated Press
PARIS — Bare breasts popped out all over Paris this week, and on Friday the lady turned around and bared her bottom in an advertising campaign that has disgusted feminists, delighted chauvinists and threatened to drag the government into the fuss.

On Monday, a smiling, bikini-clad woman on hundreds of billboards in major French cities promised, "On Sept. 2, I'll take off the top." On Wednesday, posters appeared of the same smiling woman, bare-breasted, announcing, "On Sept. 4, I'll take off the bottom."

On Friday, the advertising agency CLM-BBDO unveiled its last poster, showing the woman bottomless, her back to the camera, with the caption, "Avenir, the billboard company that keeps its promises." The agency created the campaign to sell billboard space.

A court in Lille ordered a complete coverup of the billboards after discreetly placed strips of paper were torn off the posters. The trade association that monitors French advertising reversed its self and condemned the campaign for "using the female body to promote something unrelated to women's bodies." And the Ministry for the Rights of Women said it might issue a communiqué: the Socialist government is committed to women's rights.

Right, Left of Labor Party Intensify Conflict in Britain

By William Borders
New York Times Service
LONDON — The battle within the Labor Party moved into a new phase this week with the two sides firing their opening guns in the campaign for the deputy leadership.

The contest, to be settled at a party convention Sept. 27, has a significance far beyond simply picking the second person in the party. Both Denis Healey, who now holds the job, and Tony Benn, who is seeking it, regard the campaign as a critical milestone in the party's history, at a time of major realignment in British politics.

"For many Labor supporters, Denis Healey's retention of the deputy leadership has become a touchstone by which to judge the 'Labor Party,' declared a statement Thursday from several trade union leaders and members of the shadow Cabinet. "Denis Healey is a symbol of the survival of the Labor Party as a broad-based coalition."

Implicit in the statement was the threat that a victory by Mr. Benn, who represents the militant left wing of the party, could persuade more of its moderate members to defect to the new Social Democratic Party, which was created this year by Laborites dissatisfied with their party's rapid swing to the left.

Leftist Gains

Particularly at the grass roots in the party organization, radical Socialists have made important gains since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government came to power just over two years ago. Mr. Benn and his supporters refer to this as "democratization" of the party structure, a healthy trend.

"What we are fighting for is the right of people to choose their own leaders," Mr. Benn said Wednesday. "If anyone says that is a bad thing, they are, without necessarily realizing it, challenging the whole process of democracy — choice, honest disagreement, genuine debate, decision and then the right to open the whole thing again."

Mr. Healey's response to this line of reasoning draws clear battle lines between them:

"Too often those who demand more democracy in the Labor Party want exactly the opposite, a system in which a small minority of self-appointed activists deny the vote to the average party member. Ordinary decent men and women whose support we should be able to take for granted are worried stiff that our party has been taken over by the bully boys who have downed free speech at party rallies, who reject the ballot box in favor of violence on the streets."

Michael Foot, the party leader who succeeded former Prime Minister James Callaghan, also comes from its left wing. But he has not publicly expressed a preference in the campaign for deputy leader. But he repeatedly pleaded with Mr. Benn not to enter the race, arguing that another contest within the party could only be divisive at a time when the party should be pulling together.

Severe Recession

Britain's severe economic recession, with 12-percent unemployment, should logically provide a great political opportunity for a Labor Party in opposition. But in the last electoral test, a by-election in July, it was the Social Democratic Party that made the most impressive showing, even though Labor won the seat.

U.K. Financial Times Continues Publishing
The Associated Press
LONDON — The Financial Times said Friday it will continue publishing, withdrawing an earlier threat to close down in a dispute with a printing union.

The business daily said it was reversing its intention to lock out 580 printing workers.

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Pugwash Participants Urge Freeze on Nuclear Arsenals

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service
BANFF, Alberta — Alarmed over the intensification of the arms race, scientists from the United States, the Soviet Union and 38 other countries have appealed for a freeze on the present levels of nuclear arsenals by the two major powers.

The scientists on Thursday urged "an immediate moratorium on new weapons deployment," followed quickly by agreements on weapons production and testing, a ban on all nuclear tests and a cutoff in production of fissile material. This so-called strategy of suffocation was first proposed by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada three years ago.

Members of the Pugwash movement, a 24-year-old meeting ground for scientists seeking to find ways to limit the arms race and reduce international tensions, talked here in private for almost a week in one of the most pessimistic moods since the movement began in the little Nova Scotia town of Pugwash in 1957.

The 133 experts in the natural and social sciences who gathered here last Friday for the 31st conference of its kind declared that in 12 months since last year's meeting in Amsterdam "the nuclear arms race has become still more savage."

The group noted that strategic arms limitation talks had been interrupted and other disarmament negotiations "have stopped completely or are at an impasse." Alarm was also expressed over what the group saw as the growing notion that limited nuclear war can be fought and won.

"It is a fallacy to believe that nuclear war can be won," the scientists said, adding that there was a wide feeling among them that "the leaders of the nuclear powers should explicitly deny military doctrines which legitimize limited nuclear warfare."

The group continued: "The Soviet and American governments should reaffirm their intention to maintain equal security at more stable and lower force levels."

Much of the anxiety appeared to stem from moves by the Reagan administration toward an arms buildup at home and in Europe, and the nine Soviet scholars who attended did nothing to discourage this view. At a public forum in Calgary on Sunday, Georgy A. Arbatov, head of the Soviet Institute for United States and Canadian Studies, declared that "the only obstacle on the way to arms control is the position of the United States."

Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, pointed out that the atmosphere created by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had made Senate approval of the most recent arms accord with the Soviet Union impossible. He stressed, however, the administration's commitment to arms control and reduction.

Low Priority

Prof. Herbert York of the University of California, San Diego, who was the U.S. negotiator for a comprehensive test ban treaty until the talks were suspended in November, said that the toughening of American policy "did not take place in a vacuum," and he pointed to events in Iran and Afghanistan. Nonetheless, he said there was a perception in the Pugwash group that the administration was "not sufficiently informed about or interested in" disarmament questions and had placed a relatively low priority on them.

The group expressed particular concern over the threatened arms buildup in Europe and said "it is essential that serious negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe begin soon before it is too late to set low limits."

But when proposals were made to dismantle the Soviet SS-20 missile system in exchange for a U.S. pledge not to deploy Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Europe, the Soviet participants resisted this as unbalanced.

King Sobhuza Marks 50 Years As Swazi Ruler

Reuters
MBABANE, Swaziland — King Sobhuza, the world's longest reigning monarch, dined with thousands of his warriors Friday to celebrate his diamond jubilee on the throne.

The bearded 82-year-old king, wearing feathers in his hair and a loin cloth, attended a feast of marching, music and dancing at a stadium at Lobamba near the capital.

Swazi warriors stretched scores deep the length of a soccer field in a sea of waving spears and shields as the king walked from the royal box to lead the chanting, undulating throng.

A crowd estimated at 60,000 — 10 percent of Swaziland's population — had begun filling the stadium at dawn.

The spectators, waving Swazi flags, greeted foreign guests including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Samora Machel of neighboring Mozambique.

Members of the Swazi royal family came by the busload. King Sobhuza is reputed to have 50 wives and more than 600 children.

French Envoy in Beirut Slain by Gunmen

(Continued from Page 1)
 abroad as conditions worsened in the course of the spring.

There have been a number of bomb, rocket and mortar attacks on embassies here. The past American ambassador, John Gunther Deane, escaped a rocket ambush on his armored limousine, but his predecessor, Francis E. Meloy, was kidnapped and killed along with an aide in 1976.

Earlier this year, the French Embassy was damaged in a rocket attack, and the Jordanian chargé d'affaires was kidnapped. Several Iranian and Iraqi diplomats have been killed.

Mitterrand Assault Slaying
PARIS (NYT) — President Mitterrand denounced the slaying of Mr. Delamare as a "cowardly assassination."

In a telegram to the wife of the murdered diplomat, Mr. Mitterrand said Mr. Delamare had "represented France with all his intelligence and all his heart in Lebanon during a difficult phase in that country's history."

Mr. Delamare was a member of the French resistance in World War II and a graduate of the influential and exclusive National School of Administration. He had held diplomatic posts in Romania, Turkey, Tunisia and Beirut, as well as high positions in the Foreign Ministry in Paris.

Mr. Delamare has also served as ambassador to Dahomey, now Benin, from 1969 to 1975, when he became director of press and information at the French Foreign Ministry. He was widely known and respected in the foreign press corps in Paris from his years in the press office. He left that post in August, 1979, to serve in Beirut.

White House Official Denies Reports Of Vatican Contact in Pope Shooting

International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — A White House spokesman on Friday denied published reports that the Vatican had informed the Reagan administration that it believes the Soviet KGB was involved in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II.

The Guardian in a story Friday and a British television program Thursday night said the reported Vatican belief of Soviet involvement in the May 13 shooting of the pope by a Turkish gunman "is being taken very seriously in Washington."

The newspaper said it had been "analyzed by the CIA and the National Security Council." But a White House official who declined the use of his name said he had checked with "a number of people [in the administration] who should know, and we have no information of any such report."

"There has been no report or information received by the administration that the Soviet KGB was involved in the attempted assassination of the pope."

The Associated Press quoted a Vatican source as saying, "We don't want to add an element of dignity [to the report] by reacting to it."

Duke Backs More Talks On Nixon Library Plan

The Associated Press
DURHAM, N.C. — The executive committee of the Duke University Board of Trustees decided Friday to continue negotiations toward establishing a Richard M. Nixon presidential library on the school's campus.

The issue has deeply split the campus where Mr. Nixon attended law school and received his degree in 1937. The trustees adopted a resolution establishing a list of conditions for the negotiations with Mr. Nixon and agreeing to commit a gift of land for the library if the conditions are met and negotiations are successful.

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Carlucci Warns Meese Proposed Military Cuts Could Hurt Security

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci and Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, in an unannounced meeting that proposed a planned military budget cut jeopardize national security and the wrong signals to the Union and U.S. allies, officials in the Reagan administration said.

The Office of Management and Enterprise, headed by David A. Stockman, has proposed reducing military budgets for the fiscal years 1983 and 1984 by a total of \$10 billion, officials said.

The Fort Story, Va., meeting between Mr. Carlucci and Mr. Meese, who is vacationing in Hampton Roads, brought together two of the most important officials in the increasingly important struggle within the administration over the military budget.

While Mr. Carlucci was privately trying to persuade Mr. Meese of views opposing cuts in military spending, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said in a speech Thursday at an American Legion convention in Honolulu, "I am concerned about some of the

economic arguments which are being advanced against needed strengthening of our defenses."

Mr. Weinberger said the administration was committed to increasing the military budget but keeping it to a smaller portion of the gross national product than it was in the 1950s and avoiding "excess or unnecessary spending."

But he added: "It is vital also to keep in mind that as important as economy and efficiency are — and I think they are indispensable — our assignment is nothing more nor less than to safeguard the United States and to acquire sufficient strength that no one will feel they can attack us without realizing that such an action would mean immediate response with unacceptably high cost to the attacker."

White House press spokesman Larry Speakes said Thursday that Mr. Reagan would decide on the cuts next week after conferring with Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Stockman.

The meeting between Mr. Carlucci and Mr. Meese, who has acknowledged his lack of experience in national security matters, was particularly significant, officials here said, because Mr. Carlucci is the best informed man on budgetary matters within the Pentagon, where he heads an executive committee that determines policy and programs.

The officials said that Mr. Carlucci reviewed the entire military budget planned for fiscal 1983, starting a year from next month, and the four remaining years of the current five-year plan. That would take the administration to the end of its term, if Mr. Reagan is re-elected in 1984.

The officials said Mr. Carlucci showed Mr. Meese alternatives to cutting the proposed budgets, and the potential military, political and diplomatic effects of each.

Mr. Carlucci reportedly said that one possibility would be to have the Army bring home and deactivate a division based in Western Europe, a move that he suggested would disarray U.S. allies in Europe.

Similarly, Mr. Carlucci reportedly said, the Navy could postpone or cut out a new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and escort vessels that it had planned as part of its expansion from 450 ships to 600 ships. But that would reduce the Pentagon's ability to project power into the Middle East Gulf region, which provides much of the oil imported by the United States, the officials said.

They also said Mr. Carlucci told Mr. Meese that a more immediate saving could be achieved by holding down proposed increases in military salaries. But the deputy defense secretary reportedly noted that this would be a setback to the military's efforts to solve its manpower problems.



RIOT SQUAD — A special 20-man riot team from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons was mustered Thursday outside a compound holding Haitian refugees west of Miami, where the internees rioted and made a mass escape attempt. No major injuries were reported when the team rushed the facility to restore order. The Haitians were protesting camp conditions. On Friday, more than 100 of the 600 men in the camp were transferred to a prison in New York.

Reagan Returns From Vacation Appearing Less Than Invincible

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A month ago, President Reagan headed westward on vacation, riding the crest of big legislative victories, seeming almost politically invincible with the main pillars of his economic recovery program in place.

His return to the capital Thursday after his California sojourn was far less triumphant. He arrived by way of Chicago, where he faced a tough union audience, endeavoring to explain away Wall Street's skeptical plunge over high interest rates and the prospect of inflationary budget deficits, under pressure to pull back from his own ambitious military buildup and confronting a tougher political climate.

"There's no question there's been a change," a senior administration official conceded. "On the first of August, everybody was crowing. Now there's all this gloom and doom. We are caught in this vicious cycle. As long as the big budget deficits persist, the markets are skeptical. That keeps interest rates high and that feeds the deficit."

"August has been the cruelest month for the president," remarked an aide to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the Democratic leader from Massachusetts. "Maybe we should just stay out of session. Now, the president is going to have to come to grips with the fact that the initial reaction to his program was not as encouraging as it was supposed to be."

Public Unease
Although Congress will not resume until next week, reverting members report public unease about high interest rates, jitter about the prospect of cuts in Social Security benefits and some beginning doubts about the president's economic prescriptions.

"The economy is going to have to start showing some change or people are going to start leaving the ship," said John Breaux, a Louisiana Democrat who has heretofore backed much of the Reagan program.

Moreover, the administration's task this fall will be complicated by other issues. A major fight is expected on the proposed sale of electronic reconnaissance planes to Saudi Arabia and lesser battles are in sight over the Voting Rights Act and Clean Air Act, both up for renewal. Talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko will draw the administration into two other delicate arenas.

White House officials acknowledge that the economic situation is more precarious than they had anticipated, but they contend that the president still has strong public support and a chance to seize the political initiative and overcome his present difficulties.

The press and the markets have been more negative in the last few weeks, but I think the president has the political capital in the country to get done what he wants," said David R. Gergen, the White House communications director. "His basic commitments have not changed, but he may have to make some adjustments at the margins."

NEWS ANALYSIS

Arguing Starts
Even before Congress returns next week, the administration has started arguing over the military spending issue. White House officials and David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, talk about taking roughly \$30 billion out of the planned growth of military spending in 1983 and 1984. But Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger insists he has not had "any indication there will be any" big reductions in the defense budget.

Ultimately, other administration officials and congressional leaders contend, any new round of cuts will have to include the Pentagon of necessity. Moreover, they say, this is the only way the president can hope to win support from moderates for nonmilitary cuts.

In the spring and summer, the president's success stemmed from his ability to win the support of both the Southern breakaway Democratic conservatives and the Northern moderate Republicans. This fall, he may find the conservative Democrats easier to hold than the Republican moderates.

Rep. Charles W. Stenholm of Texas, leader of the conservative Democrats, said he thinks the hard core of his group would go along with another \$10 billion in budget cuts. But Northern Republicans like Rep. Carl D. Pursell of Michigan, William Green of New York and Lawrence J. DeNardis of Connecticut sound almost rebellious about further cuts.

More Budget Cuts
Already, Wall Street's skepticism about the difficulty of holding the 1982 budget deficit below \$60 billion has forced a presidential decision to go back to Congress later this month for more budget cuts. Administration officials say that something like \$10 billion more must be cut from the 1982 outlay figures, mostly from nonmilitary programs.

Aside from the political embarrassment of having to back off from its earlier optimism, the White House now faces the unpalatable task of offending conservatives who ardently backed the ambitious Reagan military buildup and moderates who complain at the thought of cutting any more from social programs. Yet the president and his aides feel they

U.S. to Return to Fixed Schedules But Air Travel Remains Curtailed

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the "emergency" phase of the air traffic controllers' strike ends, U.S. travelers can look forward to fixed, predictable schedules once more — but also to a wide range of unhappy side effects and higher costs.

The same will be true for pilots and other airline employees, for the financially strapped airline industry, for general aviation, and for thousands of others whose well-being is linked to air travel.

Next Wednesday, when the Federal Aviation Administration inaugurates its new, scaled-down system for handling air traffic without the services of about 12,000 striking controllers, commercial airlines will operate on firm schedules for the first time since the walkout began a month ago.

Higher Fares
Flights will not be canceled, delayed or juggled on a day-by-day basis, FAA officials say. The new system is designed to function without such constant adjusting through at least next April.

There will be fewer flights, however, and many will be at less convenient times. Average fares will be higher, and there will be a reduction in the "fare wars" between established airlines and their new rivals.

Thousands of airline employees will face pay cuts or layoffs — in fact, during the first four weeks of the strike, more than 14,000 workers were laid off. The airlines will continue to lose millions of dollars each day and landing fees will shrink for state and city-owned airports.

It is too early to tell whether the shrunken air travel system represents the shape of things to come in the long term, government and private analysts agree.

But, whatever the long-term consequences, unless the administration unexpectedly changes its position, the air travel system will be substantially curtailed for the next year or so.

Small Effect Seen
Not all the effects of curtailment will be bad for everyone. Air freight shipments apparently will be almost unaffected. And some analysts insist that the strike will help get the "fat" out of a money-loose industry.

Also, a staff study by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Industrial Economics has concluded that for the nation's overall economy "the effect ... is not likely to be great."

For their part, the airlines were suffering from the business downturn even before the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization strike on Aug. 3, although the walkout initially added to their revenue losses by up to \$30 million a day.

The subsequent directive from the FAA to reduce flights gave airlines a chance to drop their "losers" without fear that competitors could step in and expand their flights to gain a bigger share of the market.

Rush Hours Avoided
Overall, the number of flights is going down by about 25 percent, with the major impact on the 22 biggest airports in the nation. The change is going to end the morning and evening rush hours at these airports by requiring passengers to fly later or earlier than they normally would prefer to do, according to William Jackman, spokesman for the Air Transport Association.

In addition, the airlines will be switching as many flights as possible to their largest, wide-bodied planes and minimizing the use of their smaller aircraft.

But the biggest change for the air traveler may be the new system's effect on the fare structure, now replete with discount bargains such as the "super-saver" ticket designed to increase discretionary flying. With fewer flights, the airlines will not have to provide as many lower fares for passengers to fill seats that otherwise would go empty.

"Super Savers"
"This is part of what we call improving the yield," said Charles Novak, a spokesman for Chicago-based United Air Lines. "There's too much discount out there."

United has taken the lead in announcing new fares. Effective Oct. 1, for example, United plans to increase the price of a round trip, flying each day than the normal August figure of 800,000 to 850,000 passengers. The drop-off in business has hit some airlines harder than others.

Golden Gate Airlines, a West Coast commuter line, for example, last week suspended all service indefinitely, becoming the first airline casualty of the strike.

While the Commerce Department study named no specific airlines, other analysts say the strike poses the most serious threat to two lines — Braniff Airways and Pan American World Airways — that already were struggling with substantial losses.

Despite the potential adverse consequences of the shrunken system for passengers and airline employees, there has been little or no pressure on President Reagan to reverse his decision and reach a settlement that would allow striking controllers to return so the system could get back to normal in a hurry.

And the Reagan administration shows no signs of wavering. It continues to insist that the final result will be a leaner, stronger, safer air travel system.

Argentine Aide Discloses Talks With U.S. Envoy

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — White House envoy Vernon Walters has been meeting with Argentina's military rulers this week in an unannounced diplomatic mission, Foreign Minister Oscar Camillion admitted.

Two Buenos Aires dailies disclosed the envoy's presence here in Sunday editions. Citing "informed sources," they said he met Monday and Tuesday with President Roberto E. Viola and the military junta with which he shares junta.

His presence was confirmed by Mr. Camillion, who said he hoped to meet with Mr. Walters "within next few days."

Mr. Walters, former deputy director of the CIA, visited Uruguay Wednesday. After meeting with President Gregorio Alvarez, he said recent differences with Uruguay, whose government resented Carter administration's emphasis on human rights, were a "misunderstanding between old and new."

The newspapers said the topics Mr. Walters talks with Argentine leaders included Bolivia — where the United States does not recognize a military government that took power last year — and a quest to Argentina to contribute to a Sinai peacekeeping force, as Uruguay agreed to do.

Entries for the sales of Fine Jewels, European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures in Geneva, November 1981

Our experts will be visiting the following cities to examine items for inclusion in these sales

- Amsterdam**
Jewels
Monday 7th September
- Brussels**
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures
Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 9th September
Carpets
Monday 7th and Tuesday 8th September
Jewels
Thursday 10th and Friday 11th September
Watches and Jewels
Monday 8th and Wednesday 9th September
- Copenhagen (Kong Frederik)**
European Silver
Monday 31st August
- Frankfurt/M**
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures
Friday 4th September
Carpets
Friday 11th September
Jewels
Thursday 10th September
- Geneva**
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures
Wednesday 10th September
Carpets
Thursday 3rd and Friday 4th September
- The Hague**
Jewels
Tuesday 8th September
- Hamburg**
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures
Thursday 3rd September
Carpets
Thursday 10th September
Jewels
Wednesday 9th September
- Lausanne (Palace Hotel)**
Jewels
Thursday 10th September
- Monte Carlo**
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures
Monday 14th and Tuesday 15th September
- Munich**
Jewels
Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 9th September
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures
Monday 7th September
Carpets
Wednesday 9th September
Jewels
Friday 11th September
- Paris**
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures
Thursday 10th and Friday 11th September
Carpets
Tuesday 1st September
Jewels
Monday 14th to Friday 18th September
- Stockholm**
European Silver
Tuesday 1st and Wednesday 2nd September
- Vienna (Hotel Palais Schwarzenberg)**
Jewels
Monday 14th September
- Zurich**
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures
Monday 7th September
Carpets
Wednesday 9th September
Jewels
Friday 11th September

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Alec Waugh, 83, Novelist, Brother of Evelyn, Is Dead

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Alec Waugh, 83, the best-selling author, died Thursday in a Tampa, Fla., hospital, two weeks after suffering a stroke.

Mr. Waugh was five years older than his late brother, Evelyn. He wrote his first novel, "The Loom of Youth," in 6½ weeks while he was in the military. It was published in 1917, when he was 19 and overseas in World War I. In 1918, he spent eight months as a German prisoner of war. He later referred to his alma mater as "The University of Mainz," the location of the prison camp.

His best-known novel, "Island in the Sun," a story of love, murder and political intrigue on an imaginary Caribbean island was a book-club selection, condensed in The Reader's Digest and was made into a film that starred James Mason, Joan Fontaine, Harry Belafonte, Joan Collins and Dorothy Dandridge.

"I made more in one month with 'Island in the Sun' than I did in 40 years of writing with about 38 books and countless stories," Mr. Waugh said.

The money enabled him to live the sort of life that intrigued him from the time he left school at 17 to join the army. He traveled the world, saying he managed to see his three children "three or four times a year." In "The Early Years of Alec Waugh" (1963), Mr. Waugh said he had not met his brother more than 20 times in 20 years, although they remained good friends.

Mbiyu Koinange
NAIROBI (AP) — Mbiyu Koinange, 74, one of Kenya's founding fathers who served in the Cabinet for nearly two decades, has died, hospital officials said Thursday.

Mr. Koinange was a lifelong friend of Kenya's first president,

Jomo Kenyatta, with whom he fought the British for independence in 1963. Mr. Koinange was forced into the political wilderness in the last general election in November, 1979, when he failed to win re-election to Parliament.

Wilhelm Pauck
STANFORD, Calif. (UPI) — Wilhelm Pauck, 80, German-born theologian and expert on the Reformation, died Thursday at Stanford Hospital following an extended illness.

Mr. Pauck, a member of the Stanford faculty was the author of several scholarly works including a biography of theologian Paul Tillich.

Theodore Roszak
NEW YORK (NYT) — Theodore Roszak, 74, a sculptor who worked in welded steel, died of a heart attack at St. Vincent's Hospital Thursday.

Mr. Roszak, who was born in Poland, created the controversial 37-foot aluminum eagle for the exterior of the U.S. Embassy in London's Grosvenor Square in 1960.

Hugh O'Neill Hencken
NEW YORK (NYT) — Hugh O'Neill Hencken, 79, a leading American archaeologist who specialized in the Iron Age in Europe, died Monday at a nursing home on Cape Cod. For 40 years, Mr. Hencken served as curator of European archaeology at the Peabody Museum of Harvard University.

Popo the Clown
OAKLAND, Calif. (UPI) — Popo the Clown, 81, whose real name was Count de Bathe, died of a heart attack Wednesday at his Oakland home.

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Meanwhile, Back at the Economy

It's a good thing President Reagan had a long California vacation back at the ranch. He'll need all the energy and imagination he can muster for the economic battle just ahead.

He looked far more heroic when he left Washington. He had won handily in Congress on tax and budget policy. For a brief, euphoric moment many thought that maybe the nation had finally found a way out of stagflation. Wrong, alas.

No one expected that in merely four weeks the economy would start to grow smartly or inflation would plummet. What hardly anyone expected was that the financial markets would react so negatively to the newly enacted Reagan program. But they have.

The stock market is in a dive. Interest rates are breaking records. The long-term bond market is so pessimistic that even companies with the highest credit ratings must pay 17 percent to borrow money. If things don't improve soon, Mr. Reagan's advisers warn, the administration's hopes for a recovery, and lowered inflation, may be dashed.

So begins Phase 2 of the president's economic program. It will include, after all, a hard look at the military budget, not to mention scratching for more cuts in social spending. The White House has also decided on a rhetorical change: No more mention of when the budget will be balanced. The goal now is to move toward a balanced budget.

While such changes are realistic, they are not likely to boost morale on Wall Street,

where changes in economic policy are viewed with alarm. Yet Phase 2 should come as no surprise to the financial world. Who, after all, really believed that Mr. Reagan could cut taxes, control inflation and beef up military spending all at once?

The president's current economic problems make Rubik's Cube look easy. He is committed to oversized and poorly targeted tax cuts for the next three years and must find spending cuts to accompany them. Wall Street translates this into more big deficits, and more inflation. The gloom is intensified by Republican ambitions to win control of the House of Representatives in 1982 — tempting the president to put a little more zip into the economy to help at the ballot box.

Mr. Reagan says the financial world doesn't understand his policy. He might be right. What looms ahead may not be an inflationary boom but a deflationary recession — especially if the Federal Reserve continues to hold a tight rein on money and credit.

It would be no grand achievement to cut inflation by running the nation through a long and painful recession. Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter all knew how to do that. A recession is not the economic magic Ronald Reagan has promised or has been working for.

The task for policy is to get rid of inflation while promoting economic growth. As Phase 2 begins, that task looks harder than ever.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Recipe for National Character

A nation's attitude toward food and drink is one of the better indications of its collective character. The dishes and beverages that please the national palate tell you more about the people than just what combination of proteins, carbohydrates and starches it takes to get their enzymes flowing. A smell of wurst and a sip of beer can conjure up a whole German gestalt. And the words "pasta" and "scampi" tell you something about the Italian soul.

The European nation that is most identified with food and drink is, of course, France. Every Frenchman, the folk wisdom has it — more or less accurately — is a gourmand, a lover and prodigious consumer of carefully prepared culinary and enological delights. Nothing, with the possible exception of his summer vacation, makes a Frenchman happier than a good meal, whether the cuisine is *bourgeoise* or *nouvelle*, *Périgourdine* or *Lyonnaise*.

Good cooking has long been a major French cultural export. And for that, the world is grateful. The terms of trade have been fair. But France is not only a processor

of food, it is also Western Europe's largest primary producer. And anyone who has ever tasted a fresh peach from the Ardèche or a delectably cooked *coeur de Charolais* will not argue about the quality. Arguments have arisen, however, when France's neighbors, including Common Market partners, have tried to compete for access to the French palate.

French farmers have reacted to imports of Italian wine and Spanish fruit with anger and violence, and the government has done little to restrain them. This summer, a tankerload of wine was ruined when diesel fuel was poured into it. Trucks filled with fruit frequently have been overturned on the roads of southern France. And last year, Paris defied the European Economic Community Commission by illegally banning imports of British lamb.

All of that may have more to do with business and politics than it does with food. But a country's style of doing business and practicing politics might also, if its government and citizens are not careful, be scrutinized for insights into the national character.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Racing Toward a 3-Minute Mile?

Once it was thought to be a matter of physical limitations. Now it seems a matter of calculus: How fast can a human being run the mile? In August, two Englishmen, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, combined to break the world record for the mile three times. In 10 days the two took the mile's mark from 3:48.8 to 3:47.33.

To appreciate these two, one need only remember that in 1915 after the mile was run in 4:12.6 it took 39 years for the mile to be run in less than four minutes. And this is only the second time since 1915 that the record has been broken three times in one year. By every conceivable standard, what is taking place in running right now ranks as phenomenal.

An added feature of the drama is the rivalry between Mr. Coe and Mr. Ovett. They avoid running against each other. They are from the same country but do not speak to

each other. In their only recent joint appearance, brought on by the necessity of running in the Olympics — an opportunity neither would miss even if it meant having to run against each other — Mr. Coe won one race and Mr. Ovett the other. Their personal rivalry has lent an unaccustomed element to what is generally a man-against-himself sport.

There is speculation that today's athletes are able to achieve these miraculous running feats because they are better fed, physically more able than their ancestors and the beneficiaries of improved medical care. With an eye to yet more improvements in the species, there is a theory that in the next 25 years, there will be a mile run in three and a half minutes. Does this mean that in another century a three-minute mile is possible? Keep going — what about three centuries after that?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

South Africa in Angola

South Africa's "invasion" of Angola was, in reality, just another engagement in a continuing war. The target was not Angola, with its Cuban soldiers and East German advisers, but the Marxist-led SWAPO guerrillas who are based there.

These guerrillas make constant raids across the border, terrorizing and murdering their tribal opponents as well as attacking South African installations.

Angola and the other "Front-line" states appear to think that when they harbor anti-South African guerrillas they are entitled to be immune from counterattack.

From the Daily Mail (London).

SWAPO, like the South African apartheid regime, has been trying to get its bases out of Angola for years.

But there the similarity ends. SWAPO wants to put those bases where they belong — in Namibia. The whole purpose of the apartheid militarists is to keep the people of Namibia and their liberation movement as far away from power as they possibly can.

South Africa is an illegally occupying power in Namibia. Yet, not content with a war against the people of Namibia, it is allowed to take the fighting into Angola as well. Faced with the demand for change from its own millions, apartheid knows only one answer — aggression against all.

From the Morning Star (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

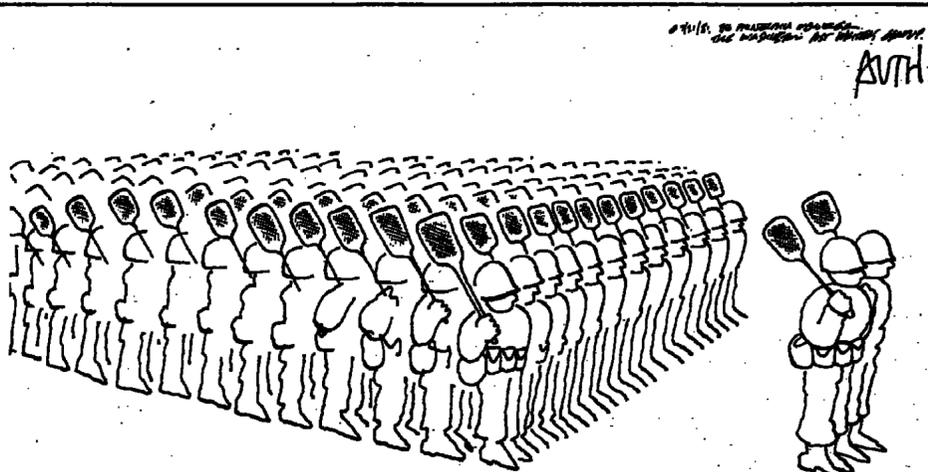
September 5, 1906

BERLIN — The report of the Executive Committee of the annual Zionist Congress, which sat this year at Cologne, has been issued. The committee adheres to the proposal for the foundation of an openly and legally established colony in Palestine and the adjoining countries and rejects any solution taking into consideration any other territory for this purpose. The report of the Jewish Colonial Banks states that the national fund for the purchase of the land in Palestine and the neighboring countries amounts to about £180,000. The conference was resolved by a large majority to put the fund on a legal basis and to form a company in accordance with English law.

Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1931

ATLANTA — Mayor James L. Key, whose wine-drinking in Paris, as one of the party of American mayors who recently visited France, aroused the ire of some of his constituents, has a perfect right to go where he pleases without first obtaining permission from the taxpayers of Atlanta, the courts ruled here today. The decision was rendered by Judge John D. Humphries, dismissing a restraining order obtained by Norman De Krasner to prevent Mayor Key from attending a Spanish war veterans' convention in New Orleans. De Krasner claimed the mayor was traveling too much; that he was neglecting his duties and that the taxpayers were suffering.



California National Guard

MXing the Medfly, and Other Overkill

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — A handful of Medflies turned up in Los Angeles last week. Florida had already been sighted in Texas. Oakland was next. Official planes and choppers took to the air to combat the dread, elusive foe.

I am aware that this combat involves aerial spraying, not aerial dogfights of the late-night-movie, Battle-of-Britain kind. But I can't help it: Each time a newscast or wire service again reveals that our aircraft have once again scrambled, my mind at once fills with Spitfire images, encounters between a madly maneuvering fighter plane and a madly maneuvering fighter plane — rat-a-tat-tat gunfire, gushing black smoke and one of them spiraling crazily toward earth.

Mostly I am waiting for word that the B-52s have joined the fray — it can only be a matter of time. "We had to destroy California to save it," an expressionless spokesman will tell us on the 6 o'clock news one night. ("Well," we will sigh, "these things happen.")

Symbol of Decade

I will leave the argument over pesticides, alternative measures and who should have done what when to the experts. My sole intention here is to nominate the Mediterranean fruit fly as symbol of the year — or perhaps of the decade. It is the perfect embodiment of our assorted miseries and dilemmas, an ideal candidate for Miss National Torment of 1981. For as a representative problem, the Medfly has it all:

(1) It is a serious and genuine problem that needs to be dealt with, but (2) there is something wrong with each of the ways of dealing with it, something that involves not just certain costs and disadvantages but also (3) uncertainty as to whether the remedy will even work in the long run, as it seems to be once again (4) a too-cumbersome and too-clever technological solution, a kind of overkill that doesn't kill what you want to kill at all, another of our impressive, giant engines of frustration.

This is no doubt what has filled my head with images of mismatched weaponry and whining insects outsmarting all manner of electronic gear. But I have something more than hardware issues in mind. Surely this also describes the familiar relationship of the

hard-case social or economic problem to the massive machinery government assembles to overcome it — machinery that in its ponderous way seems often to "solve" the problem at hand by reducing the whole terrain in which it exists to rubble.

The controversies going on about government regulation, whether for the purpose of protecting health or preventing an injustice or furthering some other generally accepted national goal, owe much to this skewed relationship. So does the widespread public impulse to revoke or let die legislation that has come to seem overreaching and excessive in relation to the amount of good it does. And so — in another realm — do the doubts now being expressed by some of the hawkst of the hawks concerning the potential usefulness of certain superweapons the president is being urged to build.

Mr. Reagan came to office with a pretty clear and well-known view of this overall situation. Except in military matters, he seemed to favor a let-nature-take-its-course approach, the exact opposite of the leave-nothing-to-chance school of social planning that had created the worse along with the better government programs in the first place. His response to the "do everything" theory of government appeared to be, "Do nothing."

At least that was the message at the outset when we heard how a wide variety of federal interventions were going to be stopped once and for all. Better to dismantle the overkill machine, to call off the sortie altogether, than to conduct so wasteful and inefficient a search for a better way.

People could live their lives healthily and fairly and productively without all that burden and clutter. This reaction seems to me no more helpful than the overprogramming, hyperintensive kind of legislating and managing it finds so abhorrent. And it has naturally raised all kinds of suspicions that it is not so much the stultifying evils of a big clumsy government machine that the administration is seeking to curb as the legitimate claims of people whose hardships cost others something to fix — the poor, the disenfranchised, the exploited and abused.

Interestingly, this administration, which has been unusually faithful to its pre-elec-

tion, campaign-promise word, has lately shown at least a few signs of adjusting its perception of all this. In certain civil rights matters and environmental and urban questions, the Reagan people appear to be moving somewhat away from those old absolutist ideas about heating out the government altogether and letting Charles Darwin handle the rest.

This is good. It is also hard, maybe impossible. Can the U.S. government, acting as a kind of symbol of, and surrogate for, the society as a whole, concoct sensible, humane and relatively efficient answers to at least a respectable proportion of the problems we face? Will the Reagan government have the guts to move into that truly difficult area where you do neither everything nor nothing — but something that has risks proportionate to the prospective gain?

Hot Case Study

While everyone is waiting for the economic plan's impact to be felt one way or another, the other there will be plenty of other case studies to observe in the administration's evolution toward a style and philosophy of governing. Civil rights legislation, most particularly renewal of the Voting Rights Act, is one case. The really hot case of the moment, however, is that of the good old MX missile and basing system.

The full-fledged, 200-missile, 4,600-shelter, now-you-see-it-now-you-don't, moving-van MX system has always struck me as almost a parody of the overdone, oversize government contrivance that purports to be a solution — and that everyone knows, somehow, just isn't going to happen and won't work if it does. If the Pentagon hadn't thought it up, Mel Brooks would have.

To his credit, Mr. Reagan and his aides seem to have begun trimming it down, not just for money reasons, but for program reasons as well. I think in fact that the way the president disposes of the broad array of military questions now before him will provide plenty of clues as to whether he can really do something about that huge and semi-senseless government reaction-machine he has complained of. For inspiration and guidance he should, whenever possible, contemplate the lowly fruit fly.

©1981, Newsweek.

U.S. Organized Labor: In, Out and Down

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The condition of organized labor in this U.S. Labor Day weekend can be simply described. It is in, out and down.

Trade union leaders have gained more influence inside the structure of the Democratic Party than they have enjoyed for a decade. But they have lost access to the administration and leverage with Congress. As for workers themselves, they continue to be hammered by inflation and other economic ills.

Long before the air traffic controllers' union made the mistake of challenging Ronald Reagan, organized labor had made the decision to join the political opposition to his administration. The breach that has opened between the government and the unions is far too wide for Mr. Reagan to bridge with a speech or two.

Part of this goes back to Lane

of Democratic activist Douglas A. Fraser and his United Auto Workers to rejoin the federation.

Last winter, Mr. Kirkland negotiated the formal return of organized labor to the head table of the Democratic Party. Labor received 15 at-large seats on the national committee and, in turn, union political action committee funds have been flowing into the party treasury.

Now there is a move to make union leaders — along with governors and members of Congress — automatic delegates to the 1984 convention. That would help restore to labor the veto power over Democratic presidential nominees that it enjoyed through 1968.

But labor has paid a price for its increased partisanship, in the form of a growing alienation from the people in power. Mr. Kirkland has complained that he has less access to the White House than his predecessor enjoyed, not just with Mr. Carter and other Democratic presidents, but with Republicans Dwight D. Eisenhower, Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford.

The recent choice of Malcolm R. Lovell Jr. as undersecretary of labor was supposed to be a gesture to the union leaders, who griped that neither Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan nor any member of the senior White House staff consulted with them. Mr. Lovell is well-respected by unionists from his days in the auto industry, but the typical attitude was expressed by a UAW official who asked, "Who the hell believes an undersecretary swings any weight?"

More vexing to the labor leaders is their loss of clout in Congress. The AFL-CIO boldly announced that it was forming a coalition to fight Mr. Reagan's budget cuts and to press for a wage-tilted, not

business-oriented, tax cut. But members of Congress, who gave Mr. Reagan what he wanted, said there was little evidence in their mail that grass-roots workers were backing their union leaders' stands.

Mass Protest

Stung by the charge that labor is a political paper tiger, Mr. Kirkland has ordered a mass protest march in Washington on Sept. 19 against the Reagan economic policies. Ultimately, however, the real test of labor's ability to mobilize against Mr. Reagan will come, not in the size of the one-day protest, but in the pocketbook judgments of working families.

Mr. Reagan made big inroads in blue-collar precincts last November, in large part because those workers had suffered economically from Mr. Carter's policies. Measured in constant, uninfated dollars, the real weekly earnings after taxes of the typical factory worker with three dependents declined 9.7 percent from January, 1977, to January, 1981 — from \$164.33 to \$148.38 (in 1977 dollars).

In the first six months of the Reagan administration, they declined a further 1.1 percent, to \$146.74. That means that wages have not kept pace with inflation so far in the Reagan era either, if the same decline continues, workers will end up losing about as badly in Mr. Reagan's term as they did in Mr. Carter's — and it would be no trick for Mr. Kirkland to rally them against the Republicans.

But scheduled tax cuts will increase take-home pay. And if Mr. Reagan can keep the rate of inflation moving downward, he may be able to fatten the real wage packet. That would lead to happier Labor Days, not just for labor but for the Republican Party as well.

©1981, The Washington Post.

The Pressure On Japan For Defense

By Hobart Rowen

OSAKA, Japan — At this lovely seaside resort, the only reminder of the vaunted Japanese efficiency is a "robotized" swimming pool: Because ocean swimming in the area is dangerous, the Japanese have installed pumps making synthetic "ocean" waves that are almost as invigorating as the real thing. And there is no messy sand.

But the gentle ripples at poolside disguise bigger ones inside the conference rooms at the Oiso Prince Hotel, site of the fifth annual moda meeting (so named because the first one was in that city). This conference, bringing together Japanese and U.S. officials in a private forum, is ventilating the extraordinary pressure being placed on the government of Premier Zenko Suzuki by President Reagan to increase Japan's defense commitment.

The Japanese are doing their best to fend off U.S. pressure for a big increase right now in the Japanese military budget, which is only about \$10 billion, or less than 1 percent of their gross national product. The Japanese do not feel as directly threatened by U.S. power as do the hawks in Washington, and they feel quite uneasy that Mr. Reagan was oversteering when he proposed a \$1.5-billion U.S. military commitment from now until 1991.

The opinion-makers in Japanese society, many of whom are at the Shimoda-Oiso conference, do not see Soviet expansionism as a threat to Japan. They are much more concerned with potential tensions in the Middle East that might shut off the flow of petroleum that provides 70 percent of Japanese needs. At a time when the United States is engaged in a tense struggle with Libya, Japan is buttressing up that oil producer with excessive praise of it as a "truly democratic society" on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

Thus, Japan seeks an accommodation with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and seems to believe, naively, that if the United States would only pressure Israel to give back the occupied territories, there would be peace with the Palestine Liberation Organization, oil would flow from the Gulf unimpeded.

This ignores all the other potential upsets in the tinderbox that is the Middle East. But there is a certain shortsightedness on the U.S. side as well. For example, the pressure for a substantial increase in Japanese military expenditures stems almost exclusively from U.S. budget pressures back home, without any real thought of what Japan would defend itself against, and of how the money would be spent, or where. And as some of the more thoughtful Americans at this conference have been saying out loud, the U.S. State Department ought to have given no thought to just how far the United States wants to go in pushing Japan into a role as a commanding military power once again.

The Japanese did swing their military weight aggressively through Asia and across the Pacific once, with humiliating and disastrous results. Since their defeat in World War II, they have rebuilt their power, but on the economic side. There is little real thirst in Japan to do anything that would disturb the country's enormous economic success. The Japanese would rather lead any invasion with computers, integrated circuits, automobiles and robots — rather than with guns, aircraft or missiles.

Yet the history of U.S.-Japanese relationships since the end of World War II suggests too easy a responsiveness to U.S. demands and pressures. And the hints one gets here suggest that this may be the case again. Already, the Suzuki government (to the dismay of generally leftist public opinion) has quietly introduced fiscal 1982 expenditures for interceptor fighters, anti-submarine patrol planes and anti-tank attack helicopters that will show up in substantially big spending numbers in future years.

What makes this gradual buildup of Japanese military strength especially offensive to some sectors of Japanese society is that it comes at the precise moment that the West German government is cutting its overall budget to the point that Bonn will fall short of meeting its North Atlantic Treaty Organization target of a 3-percent annual increase in military outlays.

Just after the war, we had a good idea of what the Japanese could do on the economic side if they concentrated on it," says an American long on the Tokyo scene. "We ought to take satisfaction at what they've accomplished in the economy instead of screaming at them for their successful performance. But now, for short-term budget-balancing considerations, we're pushing them — against all their own instincts — back into a military posture."

"I don't think we have given any thought to the long-term implications. I can just see the 1990 headline: 'U.S. and Japan Fight Over Share of Subsonic Missile Business in Malaysia.' Then tell me how smart we've been."

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During this present period of unease about the production of the neutron bomb, it might be well to recall that the second Latent Council (1139) outlawed the crossbow for use against Christians, because of its deadly accuracy and power of penetration, its "quarrel" or short bolt being able to penetrate the finest steel then in existence.

RALPH YALKOVSKY
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Crossbow Ban

There are many things that contribute to making a living in Europe a pleasant experience for an American. Having to read your

Arts
Travel
Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Weekend

For Some Light Reading, Try an Apocalypse

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — As France's new Socialist ministers spent the summer exhorting their compatriots to regain confidence in the future, they were upstaged by the dramatic pronouncements of a 16th-century seer. From considered by Nostradamus, the French people are enthralled by Nostradamus and a new interpretation of his medieval prophecies that predicts catastrophe for France.

First, and imminently, comes the occupation of Europe by Soviet forces, moving from Afghanistan, allied with Arab armies mobilized by Col. Moammar Qadhafi of Libya. Worse follows: Nuclear annihilation of Paris, war with China, finally the destruction of European civilization, probably in 1999.

This detailed apocalypse appears in a new book, "Nostradamus: Historian and Prophet" by Jean Charles de Fontbrune, whose doom-laden message seems to have touched a chord of French national anxiety. It is a runaway best-seller, and Nostradamus haunts conversation at Club Méditerranée beaches and fashionable Parisian dinner tables.

The prophecies are selling 5,000 copies daily and reaching millions more Frenchmen through extensive media coverage, which is of a deferential in tone. The publisher expects to sell a half-million hardback copies at the equivalent of \$25, expensive in France.

Trying to explain the book's appeal, most analysts relate it to deep-seated, inchoate worries among the French about the nuclear arms race, economic slump and social and moral changes — a kind of subconscious dread that politicians and churchmen can no longer relieve but that the book can exorcise.

Other commentators, noting the approach of the year 2000, compare it to the panic in Western civilization at the approach of the year 1000. In fact, that panic was invented retrospectively by historians in the troubled 16th century, the era when Nostradamus himself was writing.

Fontbrune shuns such speculation. A 45-year-old pharmaceutical executive, he got up at 4 a.m. daily for three years to write the book. It took 17 years of his work (and 25

years of his father's) to make sense of Nostradamus' writings.

In the original edition, most of the text is so obscurely worded that it appears to be gibberish. Fontbrune's discovery is that Michel de Notredame — a Provençal physician who was

noted in his day for checking Black Plague epidemics by applying rudimentary sanitation and who then produced several books of what he said were divinely inspired prophecies — deliberately enciphered his writings to elude the Inquisition.



Jean Charles de Fontbrune with an edition of Nostradamus' prophecies.

The key, Fontbrune says, is that Nostradamus wrote in French using Latin grammar and verse conventions. To get the meaning, each stanza therefore had to be translated into Latin, then retranslated into modern French. He also fed every word into a computer, then collated all similar references and researched them in 16th-century geography books and commentaries.

This classical exegesis — coupled with a flair for plausible disaster scenarios — enabled Fontbrune to match Nostradamus' prophecies to hundreds of events. Some — the French Revolution, the fall of the Shah of Iran — are historical. Many are predictions: World War III, inflation, environmental pollution, earthquakes on the Riviera (also predicted by seismologists), the assassination of Pope John Paul II in Lyons.

This outlook does not unduly alarm Fontbrune. Asked how he plans to ride out the predicted upheaval, Fontbrune, reached on vacation in the south of France, said: "I wouldn't want to move myself — unless perhaps an American university might be interested in giving me a home so I can pursue my work, you know, with a bigger computer."

Although he knew the United States only by future vision, Nostradamus took a dim view of it — according to Fontbrune, because he saw it as a Protestant country bent on undermining Catholic Europe. Nostradamus prophesies that the United States, helped by South Africa and Israel, will win World War III in 1985 (or 1986).

For Fontbrune, the United States is the new world that lies beyond the prophecies. "Our decline and end in Europe will give way to a new golden age, the Age of Aquarius, which will flower in the United States in alliance with Asia," he said.

Meanwhile, Fontbrune has time to bask in his own unforeseen fame and fortune. His book is a classic publishing sleeper: He had been paying to print his work until a Paris publisher, Christian Bourgois, better known for high-brow literary collections, was induced to publish a small edition under a subsidiary imprint, Editions du Rocher.

It was a modest gamble since Nostradamus' Delphic writings have sustained mystic cults for five centuries and periodically fascinated

the French public at large. But nothing foreshadowed the current national obsession.

Mainly ignored when it appeared last December, the book contained several forecasts that have come to pass. One was a prediction, in defiance of conventional political wisdom, of Francois Mitterrand's election: "the blooming in France of the Rose" — symbol of the Socialist party. When Mitterrand won in May, Nostradamus' sales bobbed upward.

Then the mass-circulation magazine Paris-Match — legendary for sensing trends — did a July cover story asserting that Nostradamus had finally been decoded.

As demand exploded, the publisher spent the rest of the summer scrambling to keep the book in print. On a single day, 60,000 orders came in. Five printing companies had to be dragged into churning out copies in August, normally a sacrosanct vacation month.

Buyers are a cross-section of French society, book-sellers say. Young people normally addicted to thrillers are fascinated and so are the fans of mediums. President Mitterrand owns a copy. The head of one of France's biggest corporations consulted Fontbrune about where to relocate his factories (reported recommendation: South Africa).

On the heels of Fontbrune's success followed the ultimate Parisian literary accolade — controversy.

"Apocalyptic-masochism," sneered the rightist Le Figaro.

Leftist journals ridiculed the Nostradamus craze as a defeatist fantasy offering rightist Frenchmen the vision of a Götterdämmerung end to Socialism. Others denounced it as a plot to undermine the Socialist government. (Opinion polls, however, show no dent in Mitterrand's popularity.)

Fontbrune is no stranger to controversy: His father, also a Nostradamus disciple, had his work banned by Vichy for predicting Hitler's defeat. Hitler's own soothsayer cited Nostradamus to promise a 1,000-year Reich.

Fontbrune himself contends that his work is "for the little people, not the politicians, who never heed such warnings."

He knows his market. Unmistakably, French fascination with the occult is rising.



Woodcut of Nostradamus in 1550.

Polls show a spreading belief in astrology, many young people dabble in the paranormal, and the market — discovered a decade ago by the best-selling "The Morning of the Magicians" — continues to expand. As Le Point magazine commented: "As more people get educated, sophisticated superstition spreads."

Others take the matter less seriously, comparing the book to the vogue for disaster movies.

Cynics note that August — vacation time for Frenchmen and dog-days for their media — often spawns an intellectual fad. It was the anti-Marxist New Philosophers three years ago. Another summer the New Right politicians briefly rehabilitated paganism. In September, interest tends to fade like a Club Med romance.

The Doughboys Return to Deauville

by Joan Dupont

DEAUVILLE, France — As the seventh American Film Festival opens this weekend in Deauville on the Normandy coast, there is the usual ripple of annoyance throughout the French film industry: The invasion of American movies is a fact of life; there is no need to rub it in. Hollywood competes with and often beats local products at the box office; while French films in the United States lead quiet lives.

The Deauville festival is equally unloved by the intellectual magazine Cahiers du Cinema, whose critics call it a right-wing event that promotes the star system and caters to the "mink coat elite." The festival's mezzanine seems, if not an insult, a redundancy — kowtowing to U.S. cultural imperialism.

Whiffs of such imperialism are strong here. Shelley Roitman, an independent producer, recalls the days when Darryl F. Zanuck occupied Normandy in the early 1960s, turning out "The Longest Day," which became a French film favorite. "Everybody in the business was associated with Darryl Zanuck's D-Day," says Roitman. "He had full cooperation from the French army, the gendarmerie, as well as the Pentagon and the 6th Fleet."

"He began to act like a general, talking about his troops landing. He would charge into a little Norman cafe and bark, 'I want the White House on the phone' — and he would get the White House on the phone; no wonder he thought he was Eisenhower!"

For an event that stirs such memories and discomfort, Deauville was conceived modestly enough, as a straightforward commercial enterprise. Not a full-fledged festival — since it gives no awards — nor a market — since its top films are scheduled for distribution through the major companies — Deauville is a logical promotion spot for U.S. films since it is held a few months after the Cannes festival and just before the films' release in France. It is also an opportunity to promote the city of Deauville, attracting crowds to its boardwalks and gaming tables, bringing business to the coast of Normandy during its fallow season, after the races and the August holidays.

Lionel Chouchan, whose publicity agency, "Promo 2000," specializes in "prestige operations," created the festival at the suggestion of film critic André Halimi. The idea was to reproduce the success of the Fantasy Film Festival that Chouchan launched nine years ago in Avoriaz, the ski resort.

"It's hard to compare the two festivals," says Chouchan. "Avoriaz gives awards and was the first festival to show films by Steven Spielberg and Brian De Palma; it is known throughout Europe. Deauville focuses exclusively on U.S. cinema."

In hatching the Deauville festival, which runs this year until Sept. 13, Chouchan and Halimi teamed up with the municipality and with Lucien Barrière, who owns three of Deauville's top hotels and the casino. If Barrière provides the accommodations, it is Mayor Anne d'Ornano who guarantees the tone of the galas by presiding over the festivities and

dinner parties. These sedate affairs seem attuned to traditional guests from across the Channel rather than to the explosive movie crowd.

According to one distributor, the fact that the festival organization has so little to do with the movie industry is a problem. "Frankly, I panic whenever I send a film to Deauville," he confides. "It's not run by cinema people and it shows; the choice of guests is arbitrary." Some industry insiders feel that "Promo 2000" is more involved with serving clients than with the conditions needed to launch a film. As for the programming, critics have accused the festival of reflecting the most conservative trends, and every year, a valiant effort is made to overcome this impression. Martine Jouando, who is in charge of programming, seeks out the more imaginative, offbeat endeavors, no easy task for a selection committee caught between Cannes leftovers and the pressure of the season's new crop.

Those who are staunchly behind the festival, as well they might be, are representatives of the major companies, known as "the kings of Deauville." Didier Moncel of Warner Brothers, Paris, chartered a jet for Clint Eastwood to come over and promote "Bronco Billy" last year. This year, he is bringing over Sean Connery for "Outland," the film that opens the festival. "It's a very pleasant way of promoting," he says. "Deauville is more compact than Cannes and far less expensive. We are not taking risks, since there is no competition, which can kill a film. We get the foreign press and organize junkets, using our own TV crew to film interviews."

Since the films they screen are scheduled for release during the fall, the timing is strategically on target for major distributors who have copies and subtitles in hand. The "majors" make the festival, and the others come along on their coattails. For smaller companies, costs are extra and the market may not warrant a trip to France. "Yet it is not true to say that there are no films by independents," says Philippe Seiz of Cinema International Corporation, the distribution company for Paramount, Universal and MGM. This year, CIC has three films at Deauville, with "Raiders of the Lost Ark" closing the festival. Gene Hackman is coming over for "All Night Long" and Alan Alda for his film "The Four Seasons."

Stars and directors get a kick out of the old-fashioned English atmosphere of Deauville, and I get more work done here in 24 hours than during a week in Paris," says Seiz.

Nostalgic retrospectives and personal appearances by directors and stars are the festival's big attraction. This year's tributes are to Joseph Mankiewicz, Arthur Penn and Lana Turner, and all three are expected to present their films.

Chouchan has little patience for those who claim that there should be no American film festival on French soil without a similar celebration — and promotional gesture — for French cinema in the United States. "These people tend to forget that French deals too, are clinched at Deauville. They are chauvinists, not showmen," he says.

Wishful thinking aside, nothing short of protectionist measures can stop the infiltration of American movies in France. Whether from Cannes or from Deauville, they come across the beachheads, inexorable as the armies of Darryl F. Zanuck.

Around and About Ireland at 3 mph

by Eric W. Johnson

DUBLIN — Had anyone told me I would experience a reflex of pleasure as I lay my head down on a short, narrow bunk and got a faint whiff of horse dung from the pillow, I would have said he or she was crazy. But that was before my wife, Gay, and I spent a week on intimate terms with an Irish horse.

At Clonakilty, West Cork, in the very south of Ireland, we spent seven days on a horse caravan (the Irish word for covered wagon) and traveled all of 52 1/2 miles, round trip. We

passed through Pike's Bar, Owenahinch, Ross Carbery, Leap, Skibbereen, Drimoleague and Ballina Carriga. We averaged 10 miles an hour. But 10 miles of Irish countryside seen at 3 miles an hour — with midday stops at a pub between glimpses of multifloored hedgerows, ruined castles, ancient houses, sea inlets and stretches of rolling fields punctuated with green crops as well as grazing cattle and horses — are 10 rich miles indeed.

After a few days in the caravan, we got used to the system, gained respect for Billy and loved the slow progress through a land so rich in history, rumor, myth, passion, poetry, ruins, religion and beauty.

Our caravan was furnished with linens, blankets, cooking utensils, cups, plates and cutlery. It had a bottled-gas two-burner stove, a large container for water and two gas lamps. It was modeled on old gypsy caravans, except that the originals did not have rubber tires, were beautifully decorated and burned turf (peat) for heat. Horse caravans today are mainly for tourists; Irish gypsies, we were told, now use motor-driven trailers.

Our route was prescribed, as were our overnight caravan sites. We had no objection to this, since it assured roads broad enough for us to be passed by other traffic, and adequate grazing and water for Billy.

Caravan-site facilities are erratic. Good water and toilets there always are, showers sometimes, heated ones now and then. Along the day's route, or in a nearby town, we could easily buy the necessities for cooking a good dinner and breakfast in the caravan: canned beef stew, homemade oatcake or wholewheat bread, wine, cheeses, lettuce, potatoes and carrots. Gay cooked; I cleaned up. If you are lazy and willing to spend \$9 to \$22, you can usually get fair-to-good substantial meals at a restaurant. We preferred eating in our caravan and observing the horse caravan social life.

Caravaners are mostly young couples — with well-behaved, vigorous children — or young singles. Many are Dutch or German; We met no British or Irish, nor any Americans. Often a large, noisy, multilingual group of children and adults played lively, humorous ball-games between, under, over and around the caravans and their metal shafts, with never an injury or a wail.

However, a caravan site is not the place to get to know the Irish. The places to do this are in the pubs and stores, asking directions or strolling through the towns after each day's journey. And it helped that we were, by definition and determination, in no hurry. Of course, the history of Ireland is too emotional and complex to recite here. Suffice it to say that all of it shows in the faces of the people, even the children.

In County Cork, we found that people seldom answer a question with yes or no. We

were told that in Gaelic (Irish, the language is called in Ireland), there are no words for yes and no.

Instead, with a very pleasant firmness, both in Irish and in Irish English, questions are answered thus: "Is that a peat bog down there?" "It is." "Do people mind these slow caravans driving along the roads?" "Oh, they do not." "Will it be a fine day tomorrow?" "It will."

We really grew to love the Country Cork folk, described in a guide to the town of Skibbereen put out by the Junior Chamber of Commerce as "local people with their friendly open personalities and anxiety to please." It is this anxiety to please on the part of all that saved us from time to time when scheduled arrangements broke down.

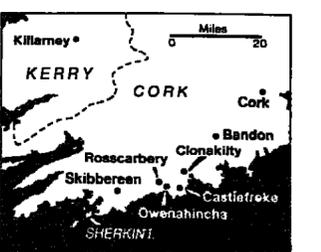
How do they break down? Reservations are not always actually made. Towels promised the next day are not delivered. Bus schedules (we found before and after the caravan week) suddenly diminish on holidays and Sundays. Bus and train timetables are easily confused and despite the assurance "you can't miss it," directions, though charmingly expressed with enthusiasm and good will, do not always jibe with realities.

"Ireland needs straightening out," a woman in a Skibbereen bar told us. However, we would not like to see it straightened out, for whenever we told our problems to anyone, everyone rallied round. Neighbor told neighbor and shopkeeper, and we were rescued and delighted and entertained as well. They offer to pack you a lunch; they let you use their clothesline; they recommended a tailor (who is good and cheap); they offer you a drink and, so help me, if you forget your money, they give you what you need.

There are eight outfits that operate 35 to 60 horse caravans each in Ireland, most of them in the south and west. Send for the leaflet "Horse Drawn Caravans," from the Irish Tourist Board (Bord Failte), PO Box 273, Dublin 8. Ask also for its booklets "Guide to Approved Accommodations in Ireland" (it lists farmhouses, country homes, bed-and-breakfast places as well as hotels and guesthouses) and "From Ireland with Love," an excellent general guide to Ireland. Bus and train transportation is very good and reasonable in price. Almost everywhere you can find bed-and-breakfast places run by strong, enterprising, cordial women aided by their husbands and children. The typical cost is \$10 a person a night with full Irish breakfast.

A week on a caravan costs from \$190 to \$350 for a 4-berth vehicle plus \$5 a night at the caravan sites. All equipment is provided, except towels and toilet paper (no toilet aboard). Bring waterproof clothing, including light rubber boots.

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Musical Passage to India

by John Lindsay Opie

ROME — The second annual Pan-Asian Festival of Music, Theater and Dance ended last month in Rome, but it's really still going on: many of the performers who assembled here for 10 days' intensive experience of the music and dance of India and Japan are appearing elsewhere in Europe during the next few weeks.

The Roman festival is organized each summer by Alessio Alba, who directs a local musical association called ARK. An accomplished contemporary musician, Alba also has a talent for gathering Oriental performing artists, many of whom have never before appeared outside their own countries. His secret is direct contact, rather than dealing with agencies.

This year the festival took place in the square at the top of the Capitoline Hill in Rome, presided over by the statue of Minerva, goddess of wisdom. Michelangelo's sweeping Piazza, where the equestrian image of Marcus Aurelius is made to turn his back on pagan Rome and face toward St. Peter's, was a stunningly appropriate setting for Oriental music and dance, which are expressly intended to reveal a sacred view of the world.

Alba's festivals are predominantly Indian in content — Indian civilization is "central" in Asia, very much like Roman culture in the West — with other Asian countries variously represented. This year the Reibo Consort of Tokyo gave impeccable performances of traditional Japanese music. In the famous "Shika no Tone," the eerie, plaintive notes of two bamboo flutes and the rough breathing of the players evoked a pair of deer crying to each other among deserted mountains. Each sound is essential, and the silences are as important as the sounds, like the incisive strokes and empty spaces of a fine Zen landscape.

The Japanese music was refreshingly astringent after the complex profundities and dazzling inventions of North Indian classical art. Monumental, meditative and metaphysical, the *dhruvpad* style, which reached its height around 1600 under the Mogul emperor Akbar, is the real classical genre of North India. *Dhruvpad* are rarely heard now because of their gravity and difficulty, but here they were sung by the 75-year-old Ram Chatur Mallik, on his first visit outside India.

Another fine singer, Bhim Sen Joshi, represented the *khayal* style; a flexible, luxuriant expansion on a core of deep, devotional sentiment. *Khayal* singing encourages astonishing vocal modulations and improvisations, linked to the regular rhythmic sequences of the tabla, the two small kettledrums always used in this kind of music. The rhythmic accompaniment is often itself of intricate subtlety, recalling what Debussy said of oriental drumming at the beginning of the century: "Our percussion



Pandit Ram Chatur Mallik, at right, performs a dhruvpad with his group.

instruments by comparison produce nothing better than the barbaric noise of a traveling circus."

Zakir Hussain, the tabla player at the Rome concerts, was probably the best known to Western audiences of all the artists present. He has often given concerts in Europe and the United States, including both contemporary and popular music, and his father, Allah Rakhi, is Ravi Shankar's tabla player and also worked with the Beatles.

The transformation of such traditional instruments as the sitar and the flute into virtuoso performers is the latest development in Indian classical music. Zakir performed solo a long composition in which he forced his tabla into the role of both rhythmic and melodic instruments, letting himself go in an exhibition of percussive pyrotechnics that set the audience in an uproar.

But he is really heard to best advantage as the rhythmic accompanist to the voice or another melodic instrument. Here his precision, discretion and authority constitute a minor musical miracle, considering that he is barely 30 years old and has been at his prime for a long time. ("If you're like this now," I asked him, "what are you going to be at 40?") "Tired," he replied.

Zakir also accompanied Hariprasad Chaurasia on the flute and Shivkumar Sharma on the *santur*, a cymbalum or dulcimer that sounds like a thousand remote celestial harps playing at the same time. Closely associated with Sufi mysticism in Persia, the *santur* has become an Indian virtuoso instrument in the hands of

Sharma, a tall, almost floating figure with an ineffable but firm Kashmiri face — neither Indian nor Persian, Hindu nor Muslim, but like his fascinating instrument, all of them together.

Chaurasia is an equally fine musician of an altogether different type. Large, elegant and friendly, he inhabits the cultural melting pot of Bombay. Deftly, he inserted some foreign notes and syncopated sequences into the introduction of the long raga that was the piece of resistance of the final concert. These were instantly taken up by Zakir, and together they developed the raga as a piece of exotic jazz.

This pastiche was concealed by their brilliant execution, but left many people disconcerted and even shocked. One couple got up in the middle and left. "We came for Indian music," they said, "not a swing session."

After the concert the articulate Zakir was asked to explain. He said that Indian musicians were employing such means ingeniously, as a way to easy popularity in the West. What ever the reason may be, the resulting kitsch was doubly deplorable given that Chaurasia might easily be called the greatest flutist in the world — taking into account the difficulty of the Eastern flute without fixed notes, the continuous musical invention required in performance, the variety and splendor of his effects (he can imitate practically any wind instrument, from the shrillest piccolo to the bleariest saxophone). And Sharma ranks no less as a *santur* player, nor Zakir as a drummer.

Watch for these great musicians as they move about Europe in the next two months, but don't let them give you Bombay jazz. ■

Food/Wine

French Restaurants à l'Anglaise

by Craig Claiborne

AMERSHAM, England — One of the most interesting recent publishing ventures in England is a small, comprehensive guide to dining in France titled "French Leave." It is singular among guides in English devoted to the pleasures of the French table and offers as a casual bonus the finest, most concise glossary of food terms to be found on French menus — whether at home or abroad — that I have encountered.

The pocket-size 160-page book is the work of a 44-year-old former computer consultant, Richard Binns, who, after dining with his wife, Anne, throughout France over a number of years, recently sat down and not only wrote the book but also served as its editor, proofreader, map designer, illustrator (the illustrations are minor but charming), publisher, financier, salesman and press agent. "French Leave" was on the best-seller list of The Times of London for 14 weeks and for a week occupied the No. 1 position.

"French Leave" deliberately ignores the major metropolitan areas of France — Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and the like — and confines itself to great dining in wholly accessible but out-of-the-way places. You will not find Leserre or Taillevent in Paris listed, but you will find all the best-known rural and suburban restaurants such as those of Paul Bocuse and the Troisgros brothers, the Oasis in La Napoule and Le Moulin de Mougins.

This guide is not a competitor of the Guide Michelin. It could be called a pocketbook companion, although the two are in no sense related where ownership is concerned. "French Leave" makes note of the number of stars or roses accorded in the other guide to the various restaurants listed, but there are numerous restaurants listed in "French Leave" that are not in Michelin.

"French Leave" explains in some detail many of the facets of dining in French restaurants that are not explained in Michelin. For example, Michelin, which I find indispensable in any gastronomic tour of France, mentions a wine called *Manicle* in connection with the well-known Alain Chapel restaurant in Mionnay, near Lyons. In "French Leave" you find that *Manicle* is a not so well-known but good, inexpensive white Brezian wine. Similarly, all the specialties recommended in Michelin are included in "French Leave."

"French Leave" has a good deal of chatty charm, revealing far more than most guides about the comfortable histories of certain restaurants, including those of the Blanc family around Lyons. The family, as the author notes, are legends in the Brezian country; Paul Blanc opened one of my personal favorites, the Chapon Fin in Thoissey. You learn that Georges Blanc, a grandson, now runs the original restaurant at Vonnas.

There is also a brief history of the various "mères" restaurants in the Lyonnais region. These mothers-of-cooks-and-restaurant-owners, the author says, "have had an important influence on Lyonnais cooking since La Mère Guy started it all two centuries ago."

"The most famous of the many mothers



Richard and Anne Binns enjoying lunch in their garden at Amersham, England.

were La Mère Filliou, who served just five or six dishes but developed them to perfection, and La Mère Brazier, who, after the war, ran one of the few three-star restaurants in France, the Col de la Luère, west of Lyons. So much for those who ask if women have ever been important in French cuisine. All these facts have been recorded several times over the years, but I have never seen them in such a comprehensive restaurant guide.

I recently visited with Richard and Anne Binns at their country home, a two-story, ivy-colored brick house in this town about 25 miles northwest of London.

I asked if Binns would name his five preferred restaurants in France. He began with Girardet, and I reminded him that his sentiment was talking — that Girardet is in Switzerland, though not far from France. He then mentioned Michel Guérard's Les Prés et Les Sources d'Eugénie at Eugénie-les-Bains; the Bourgeois restaurant (which Binns says is actually a bistro) near Lyons; La Paix at Chauffailles; Le Moulin du Roc at Champagnac-de-

Belair, in the Dordogne, and the Pyrenées in St-Jean-Pied-de-Port. Le Moulin du Roc, he hastened to point out, is one of those rarities, a French restaurant that is owned by a "lady chef," Solange Gardou.

I asked if he believed, as many people are contending, that nouvelle cuisine is on its way out. He termed such thinking nonsense. "I've traveled a thousand miles through the Pyrenées," he said, "all around Lyons and the Jura, and even the oldest dihard chefs have taken to it. No one could go back to the heavy traditional cooking of France. In the nouvelle cuisine there are lightness, delicacy, a natural reduction of flavors. Things aren't smothered in heavy sauces. Every chef can't be his own creator and not a slave to others. Who will want to give up that freedom and creativity? Who wants to be lost?"

An expanded version of "French Leave," to appear in mid-October, may be ordered by mail for the equivalent of \$6.95, postage paid. Write Binns at Chiltern House, Amersham Road, Amersham, Bucks, HP 6 5PE, England. ©1981 The New York Times

'Crime Wave' Upsets Spain

by Harry Debelius

MADRID — Like so many others who went to the Pamplona bull-running fiestas popularized by Ernest Hemingway, a young Australian could not find a room, so he slept in his rented car. He awoke to discover that his small bag, with not only his money but also his passport, airline ticket and credit cards, had been stolen from beside him in the car.

An elderly English woman spent two months in a hospital after a purse-snatcher on a motorcycle grabbed her bag as she was strolling in Seville. Since the bag was slung from her shoulder, the thief's tenacity and the speed of the motorcycle dragged her to the ground. She was not only robbed but badly hurt.

Spanish authorities are acutely embarrassed by such incidents. They are even more upset, however, by the circular distributed by the British Association of Travel Agents this summer, which one tour operator in Marbella dubbed "The Costa del Crime Report." Citing British consular sources, it warns of the dangers of criminal attacks faced by tourists, particularly in "dangerous parts" of Malaga and Seville.

"Robberies with violence, affecting foreign residents and visitors, appear to be on the increase in certain areas," the circular says. "The British Consulate in Malaga has received reports of incidents involving robberies and other forms of violence against British citizens this year... It would be desirable for visitors to be warned to avoid being alone on the streets, above all in areas which the tour operators and their local representatives know to be dangerous places."

"Equal care is advisable in Seville," the document adds. "In other cities, the snatching of purses from motorcycles is quite frequent," and it suggests "advising clients, insisting that they should leave all important documents — passports, travelers' checks — and most of their money — in the hotel safe-deposit box. Change purses, billfolds and bags should be hidden if possible."

The circular also warns, "Tourists entering Spain from the north should realize that they ought to be especially careful in passing through the Basque country, where the government is combating terrorism."

The warning, which Spanish tourist authorities consider to be unjustifiably alarmist, provoked a letter of protest from the Spanish hoteliers' association and a request from the Spanish Foreign Ministry to the British Embassy in Madrid to produce a copy of the controversial circular, although diplomats of both countries realized it was not an official document.

What rankled Spanish officials most was the implication that the south is crime-ridden, even unsafe, whereas statistics from the Interior

Ministry do not seem to bear out that charge. No one is more aware of the damaging effect that uncontrolled crime can have on Spain's biggest industry, tourism, than the tourist officials. Yet they consider the circular unfair.

In fact, to the extent that the statistics are accurate, Spain's crime rate is dropping, and it is dropping faster in the south, specifically, than in the rest of Spain.

At the same time, the pattern of crime is changing in Spain. There were fewer cars stolen in 1980, but the number of rapes reported almost doubled over the previous year. There is some reason for doubt, nevertheless, about how much of a real increase is represented by an average of 16 rape cases per week last year compared to 9 in 1979.

Also, the changing sociological climate could make it easier for families to denounce cases of sexual assault than in the past, when shame inhibited the reporting of crimes of this type.

Holdups more than doubled last year, with an average of more than 2,000 per month, and homicides increased by 51 percent. But the percentage increase in homicides is deceiving: The total in Spain last year was 494, a figure regarded as low for an entire country.

Still, Spaniards and foreign residents are deeply concerned about the law-and-order issue. It offers little comfort to a man whose home has been burgled to point out that the crime rate in Spain is low compared with that of other Western European countries, or to offer explanations for an increase in crime.

Vacationers in Spain — which is visited every year by nearly as many foreigners as there are Spaniards — do not even have the satisfaction of complaining in the local press, and are even less interested in explanations than the natives. The language barrier, combined with tourists' frequent lack of knowledge of local customs, makes them prime targets for the crooks who spend their summers and fall on the coasts and at the big fiestas.

Spain's secretary of state for tourism, Eloy Ybanez, feels there are three factors involved in satisfying tourists: "Absolute security from crime, absolute security in public health matters and another factor that we'll call 'the complementary offer.'" — increased recreational and special-interests facilities such as gambling casinos and sports installations.

"A desire for crime-free vacations is logical, although I think the level of peace and security in Spain is comparable and quite similar to that of any other European country," he continues.

"And the characteristics are more or less the same, including the characteristic of a higher crime rate in the big cities and an increase in crime wherever and whenever there is a large concentration of people."

"But when a person is on vacation he wants to have even more peace and quiet than at home. We all react the same way." ■

Goulash and Good Talk in Bangkok

by Jim Slack

BANGKOK — Nick Jero was once obliged, at age 16, to challenge an older boy to a duel after the boy had insulted Zsa Zsa Gabor. The date of this historic event is a secret, but Zsa Zsa was 12 at the time and seated on Nick's lap in a Budapest café.

"She was very beautiful even then," Nick remembers. "This chap yanked her off my lap and of course I had to challenge him. Sabers, fortunately, were outlawed in Hungary after World War I, and so we decided on fisticuffs. He knocked me cold. I hope Zsa Zsa remembers my gallantry and not my puny left hook."

Today, Nick Jero relies on charm and his fluency in six languages to solve most problems at his restaurant here, Nick's Number 1, which he opened in a 100-year-old Thai building in 1952.

Local and foreign diners come seeking not only European food with a Hungarian accent but also a chance to converse with the host. Jero is a man of many anecdotes, some of which have the ring of inspired invention. His guests are a cross-section of celebrities past and present and lesser-known people who know a good meal when they eat one.

A pride of European royalty, exiled and otherwise, has dined at Nick's. So have David Niven, Edward G. Robinson and William Holden. James Michener usually stops when he's in town. Nancy Kwan, best remembered for her movie role as "Susan Wong," appeared one night with a phalanx of attentive escorts. "She was a peach," Nick said.

In the late 1960s, during the height of the Vietnam war, thousands of U.S. soldiers, diplomats and congressmen passed through Bangkok. Many of them were directed to Nick's and "lined up four deep waiting for tables," one veteran of that era recalls. Bob Hope, en

route to entertain troops, was among them. These days the restaurant sees fewer celebrities but enjoys a steady local and foreign clientele.

The menu reflects the influence of Nick's late mother, Margarita, an egalitarian countess who spent as much time in the kitchen as in the salon. Her well-tried recipes, redolent of paprika and other spices, still predominate. Long-time local patrons and informed visitors often ask for "Lobster Jubilee," a lobster baked with mushrooms, green peppers, sherry and Pernod sauce and garnished with baked



Nick Jero in his Bangkok restaurant.

oysters and prawns au gratin. *Plakapong*, a deep-sea bass, is offered *meunière* and *bonne femme*.

Kobe beef is also popular, especially "Kobe steak à la Nick" with creamed spinach, mushrooms, baked potatoes and a locally renowned house salad. The steak is charcoal broiled, sautéed in burgundy and served flambé with cognac. Other meat favorites include Norwegian venison, schnitzels, goulashes (naturally) and spare ribs — with good doses of paprika, "a noble condiment" according to Jero.

Soups range from delicate gazpachos to full-bodied meat-and-vegetable goulashes and borschts. Desserts include cakes, pancakes and crepes and a Viennese chocolate cake whose secret ingredient was passed on to Jero by his mother.

The classic old-style Thai house with its teak beams and walls has been converted into what Jero calls a "rustic Hungarian inn." The main dining area, seating 60, is furnished with bare wooden tables and Hungarian-style wooden chairs. Kerosene lamps illuminate the tables and keening Hungarian melodies are heard in the background. One wall is covered with the visiting cards of innumerable habitués.

Dinner for two with cocktails and wine from a spare but respectable cellar ranges from about 600 baht (the equivalent of \$26) for à la carte selections to 800-900 baht for house specialties. Nick's Number 1 is expensive for Bangkok but slightly less so than other top European restaurants here.

Jero claims his place is haunted by a female ghost pining for a lost love. Like Zsa Zsa Gabor, she has yet to appear but when she does, local legend has it, she'll perch on Nick's lap, nuzzling his once-noble ear, whispering of the old days.

Nick's Number 1 is at 1 Sathorn Road. Open for dinner only from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. Major credit cards accepted. Reservations, tel: 286-2258.

International datebook

- AUSTRIA**
 - Regent Centre Hotel — Sept. 6: "Record Collector's Fair."
 - Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — Sept. 8-19: Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet.
 - South Bank Arts Complex (tel: 928.31.91) — Queen Elizabeth Hall — Sept. 8-12: Abel Gance's "Napoleon." Fursell — Aug. 9: Naxos Davidov piano (Berg, Beethoven, Ravel).
 - Tate Gallery — To Nov. 1: "Prints of Cecil Collins" and "Sculpture for the Blind and the Partially Sighted."
 - Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71) — To Oct. 4: "Old and Modern Masters of Photography." To
- FINLAND**
 - HELSINKI To Sept. 12: Festival Weeks. (tel: 65.96.88). Includes: Sept. 5-6: Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Mozart, Rossini, Stravinsky). Sept. 8: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Jorma Paunala Nov. 8: "Modern Japanese Lacquer Art."
 - Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — Sept. 6: Janos Soloyon piano (Bartók, Beethoven, Rachmaninov). Sept. 11: Faco Pena guitar (Flamenco music).
- FRANCE**
 - BESANCON. To Sept. 20: Festival (tel: 80.73.26). Includes: Casino — Sept. 5: Koolhaas Quartet (Haydn, Bartók, Beethoven). Théâtre — Sept. 5: Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields (Strauss, Mendelssohn). Sept. 6: Martha Argerich and Alexis Golovine piano (Brahms, Rachmaninov, Liszt). Sept. 8: Jessye Norman soprano, Dalton Baldwin piano (Haydn, Brahms, negro spirituals). Sept. 9: London Virtuosi (Handel, Vivaldi, Bellini). Sept. 11: Beaux-Arts Trio (Haydn, Shostakovich, Schubert).
 - MENTON. To Sept. 13: Chamber Music Festival (tel: 35.82.23). Includes: Sept. 10: Valéry Afanassiev piano (Beethoven, Chopin).
 - PARIS. Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — Sept. 10: Mariette Kemmer soprano, Alan Marion flute, Pierre Laurent Armand piano (Jolivet, Messiaen).
 - Festival Estival (tel: 329.37.57 and 633.61.77). Includes: Condiogras — Sept. 9: Quatuor Arcana, Guy Dupuis clarinet (Ravel, Dutilleul, Mozart).
 - Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 297.27.00) — To Oct. 11: "Equus: Art Objects and the Horse."
 - SAINT-LIZIER. Sept. 11-20: Festival (tel: 64.14.11). Includes: Sept. 11: Thomas Furi violin, François Guye cello, David Livy piano (Ravel).
- HONG KONG**
 - HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 22.99.28) — Sept. 5-6: "Swan Lake," Hong Kong Ballet Group. Sept. 7: Sequeria Costa piano (Carvalho, Beethoven). Backs Sept. 8: "The Art of Chinese Dancing." Hong Kong Spring Art Troupe.
- ITALY**
 - FLORENCE. Palazzo Pitti — To Sept. 20: "Masterpieces from the Prague Museum."
 - MILAN. La Scala (tel: 8879) — Sept. 7-8: Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor (Beethoven, Strauss, Bartók).
 - STRESA. To Sept. 18: Musical Weeks (tel: 0232/31095). Includes: Sept. 7: Salvatore Accardo violin, Bruno Canino piano (Schubert, Schumann, Prokofiev).
 - VERONA. Arena (tel: 045/23520) — Sept. 10-12: Cuban National Ballet.
- JAPAN**
 - TOKYO. Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11) — Sept. 8: Alfred Brendel piano (Mozart, Schumann, Beethoven). Sept. 9: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Kazuhito Koizumi conductor (Mozart, Mahler).
- NETHERLANDS**
 - AMSTERDAM. Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45) — Sept. 9, 11 and 12: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Tamás Tóth conductor and piano (Tippett, Beethoven, Chopin).
- POLAND**
 - WROCLAW. To Sept. 7: Cantata Festival (tel: 871/44.24.59). Includes: Sept. 5: Collegium Cantorum Vienna (Gluck). Sept. 6: Wrocław State Opera (Meyer, Terzaghi). Sept. 7: Fortuna Little Song Ensemble (Old and Contemporary English Music).
- SCOTLAND**
 - EDINBURGH. International Festival (tel: 011/226.4011). Includes: City Arts Center — To Sept. 12: "American
- SWITZERLAND**
 - ASCONA. To Oct. 15: Musical Weeks (tel: 35.55.44). Includes: Eglise du Collegio Papio — Sept. 9: Christoph Eschenbach and Justus Franz piano (Mozart, Schubert, Brahms). Sept. 11: Daniel Barenboim conductor (Beethoven, Bruckner, Mozart). Sept. 8: Vienna Philharmonic, Lorin Maazel conductor (Mendelssohn, Berlioz). St. Charles Hall — Sept. 6: Vari Ensemble Zurich. Ellen Westberg Anderson soprano (Vogel, Wildberger, Suter). Schweizer Hotel — Sept. 6: Arto Noras cello, Ezer Haiman piano (Schumann, Beethoven, Strauss).
- WEST GERMANY**
 - BERLIN. To Oct. 8: Festival (tel: 263.42.50). Includes: Sept. 6: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor (Mendelssohn). Sept. 7: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Gerd Albrecht conductor (von Graun, Schneider, Righini). Sept. 8: Musica Antiqua Köln, Reinhard Goebel conductor (Janitsch, Leclair, Blavet). Sept. 9: Onoko-Za and Koto-Ensemble (Traditional and Ritual Japanese Music). Sept. 10: Aki Takahashi piano, Isako Shinouchi violin (Hosokawa, Cage, Satō). Sept. 11: Johann von Wrochem piano (Bach, Marbury, Fasch). Sept. 11: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Maki Ishii conductor (Fujita, Cage).
 - Berlin Museum (tel: 251.40.15) — To Nov. 15: "E.T.A. Hoffmann — A Prussian?"
 - FRANKFURT. Opera House (tel: 256.23.35) — Sept. 5: "La Traviata." Sept. 7: "Rigoletto." Sept. 11: "Aida."
 - HAMBURG. Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55) — Sept. 5 and 10: "Tosca." Sept. 6: "Così fan Tutti." Sept. 8: Aldo Ceccato conductor (Beethoven, Mahler). Sept. 9: "Ariadne auf Naxos." Sept. 11: "Wozzeck."
 - LUDWIGSBURG. Through Oct. Festival (tel: 07141/18636). Includes: Sept. 5: Paris Telemann Quartette (Telemann, Bach). Sept. 11: Quartetto di Roma (Beethoven, Brahms, Faure). STUTTGART. Opera (tel: 22.13.07) — Sept. 9: "Albert Herring" (Britten).

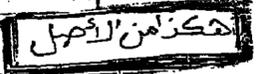
conductor (Mahler). Sept. 11: Salvatore Accardo violin (Bach).

Abstract Expressionists" and "Mirrors and Windows: American Photography since 1960." Royal Lyceum — Sept. 5: "On the Razzle" (Stoppard). Usher Hall — Sept. 5: Scottish National Orchestra, Edinburgh Festival Chorus, Alexander Gibson conductor, Yehudi

Abstract Expressionists" and "Mirrors and Windows: American Photography since 1960." Royal Lyceum — Sept. 5: "On the Razzle" (Stoppard). Usher Hall — Sept. 5: Scottish National Orchestra, Edinburgh Festival Chorus, Alexander Gibson conductor, Yehudi

Franz List Budapest Chamber Orchestra, Gabor Janota bassoon (Corelli, Bach, Vivaldi). LUCERNE. To Sept. 8: International Festival (tel: 23.52.72). Includes: Kunsthau — Sept. 5-6: Paris Orchestra.

MONTREUX-VEVEY. To Oct. 4: Festival (tel: 61.33.87). Includes: Sept. 8: I Solisti Veneti, Claudio Scimone conductor. Sept. 9: Heinz Holliger oboe (Telemann, Bach, Vivaldi). ZURICH. Kunsthau — To Nov. 15: "Photography in Latin America." Sept. 7: "E.T.A. Hoffmann — A Prussian?" Sept. 9 and 11: "La Comte Ory" (Rossini).



The art market

All Quiet on Both Sides of the Channel

Souren Mefikian

PARIS — There are growing indications that the art market may keep a low profile in the next few months.

The mood of reticence that made itself felt in the last important auctions of the 1980-81 season, particularly in July, is still perceptible. In Paris galleries dealing in 19th- and 20th-century paintings, business has been slack for the last three or four months. A leading dealer in Impressionist and other related schools of the 19th and early-20th century says that sales have slowed down but so have dealers' acquisitions. Private owners just aren't selling these days.

While it is possible that this reflects the anxiety of the French upper-middle class following the May election, things have been quiet on the other side of the Channel as well. The trend seems in fact to be widespread in Europe. August has been quieter than usual at the Louvre des Antiquaires — the Paris antique dealers' center, just off the Louvre Museum — which normally has a wide foreign attendance when the rest of the city virtually shuts down and there is nowhere else to browse for antiques.

Another telling sign of the current low-keyed trend is the outcome of the Monte Carlo Antique Dealers' Show, which closed its doors last August. Although Parisian dealers made a special effort to display some outstanding pieces, they admitted that they were not seriously expecting to sell any. Indeed, they did not. Business was confined to middle-range pieces.

Characteristically, a matching commode and secretary — writing cabinet with drop-leaf front — of the Louis XVI period sold shortly after the opening for 280,000 francs. True, they are attractive pieces. Their yellow satinwood veneer is considerably rarer than the usual mahogany. Second, they had the additional appeal of having formerly graced the Château at Ancy-le-Franc. On the other hand, they made only half that price when they were sold at the Hotel Drouot last June.

While it is safe to assume that the Monte Carlo seller did not volunteer the information to his client, it shows nevertheless that interest in this class of furniture has not abated. In contrast, the fabulous if overadorned commode of the Louis XV period by the famous court cabinetmaker Bernard van Risensburgh offered at 14 times that figure remained unsold. So did a pair of magnificent bookcases of the Régence period offered at 740,000 francs.

The latest British auctions still point in the same direction. At Sotheby's big annual hol-

day sale, held at Gleneagles Hotel near Edinburgh on Aug. 31, Victorian silver of the most banal and ponderous type did reasonably well, if closer to the lower, than the upper, estimate. An uninspired pair of three-light candelabra with detachable sconces in the composite style halfway between Neoclassicism and Baroque was knocked down at £550. A three-piece tea set made in Edinburgh in 1878 and a matching coffee pot made in London the year before sold for £935. Neither lot was particularly expensive but, then, neither would have justified the slightest display of enthusiasm.

Competition was more intense over a

picture-postcard style went up to a comfortable £6,690.

Leading auction houses are adjusting to the new mood even though they are keeping quiet about it. An early sign of a scaling-down of expectations may be read in the reduced size of the usual autumn round of Islamic sales at Sotheby's in London — which is far ahead of its competitors in this field. Two sessions will be devoted to manuscripts, one to works of art and in both categories the standard will be lower than last season, according to professional sources.

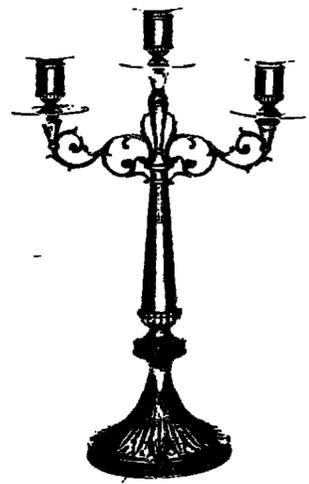
More positively, English auction houses are making a noticeable effort to step up sales in the lower end of the market, where they keep improving their methods. Christie's was the first to organize "cheap" sales when it took over Debenham's at 85 Old Brompton Road and converted it into "Christie's South Kensington." There they handle goods that self-respecting auction houses wouldn't have considered for a second six or seven years ago. These range from unimportant or even non-descript 19th-century watercolors to run-of-the-mill furniture, pot lids etc.

The stroke of genius was to take this seriously, catalogue them tersely with two-to-three-line entries, and cut down overhead by simplifying the whole auction procedure. The public reacted enthusiastically. This season there is a noticeable effort to make the catalogues look better — some now have illustrations and even printed estimates — and there are "specialist sales." Last week, there was a "sale of scientific instruments, weights and measures, and other domestic machines." And on Sept. 17 there will be a "sale of tools of the carpenter and craftsman" — from planes of every description to "an American Costestoga wagon-jack dated 1867."

For its part, Sotheby's has only just started to compete in this line with its "fast sale series" inaugurated in July. It is a barely modified version of Christie's South Kensington auctions.

A new effort in the line of middle-range sales is Sotheby's trend toward increasing "house sales" in which the full contents of country houses are sold on the premises. These would often not justify the effort of a sale in London with all the transportation and insurance costs involved. On the other hand, modest wares retain greater charm in their own setting. This month alone there will be five such house sales, from Hay House in Warwickshire on Tuesday to Amberley Castle in West Sussex on Sept. 31.

From the auctioneer's angle as much as from the buyer's, the new mood seems to be one of thrift and reserve.



Candelabra sold at Gleneagles.

George II teapot by Alexander Johnston of Dundee which soared to £6,050, two and a half times the upper estimate.

Next day, at the session devoted to Victorian paintings, the verdict remained unchanged. There are buyers willing to pay the price, and even more than that, for banal works of art of a conventional order. A Scottish landscape by Alexander Nasmyth done around 1860-70 in a

A Peek at the V&A's Photo Album

by Paul Overy

LONDON — The Victoria and Albert Museum has finally gone to work sorting out its more than 300,000 photographs — one of the world's finest collections — and put together a show that hints at its riches. The exhibition, which has been touring Britain, is now at the V&A itself through Oct. 4.

It is only recently that proper curatorial staff has been employed to catalogue the collection, which is part of the museum's Prints and Drawings department. It will eventually be rehoused in the V&A's Cole building, which is now being restored, with exhibition facilities installed.

The 58 photographs have been chosen by Mark Haworth-Booth, assistant keeper in charge of photographs, and range from a Hill and Adamson catype of the 1840s to contemporary works. The simple includes landscapes, portraits, nudes, still lifes, architectural pictures and photojournalism. Wherever possible original prints, not later copies, are exhibited, although there are some inevitable exceptions.

The finest of the early photographs are by Roger Fenton, the British photographer best known for his Crimean War pictures. In the catalogue Haworth-Booth is defensive about his inclusion of war photographs — the museum took a lot of criticism recently for exhibiting Don McCullin's war photographs as if they were art objects.

In Fenton's day equipment was too cumbersome and slow to photograph battles in progress. But his famous picture of "The Valley of the Shadow of Death" — the scene of the notorious Charge of the Light Brigade where British troops were destroyed by the Russians in an action of suicidal folly — which shows only the bare terrain littered with cannonballs, not a corpse in sight, is a masterpiece of imaginative understatement.

Also included are two more of Fenton's Crimean photographs: "Landing Place, Railway Station, Balaklava" and a telling posed study of the British, French and Turkish commanders, Lord Raglan, Gen. Pelissier and Omar Pasha, "The Council of War." Fenton was also an exceptionally fine landscape photographer. His river study, "Up the Hodder, Near Stourhams" in 1858 is one of the best pictures in the show.

There are also four recently acquired prints by Robert Howlett of Brunel's ship Great Eastern under construction and his superb portrait of Brunel himself in 1857, standing against a background of gigantic chains, hands stuck into the pockets of his muddied trousers, stove-pipe hat at a rakish angle, cigar screwed



Brassa's photograph of Matisse with his model was taken in 1939.

into his mouth: the supreme self-confidence of the great engineer.

Julia Margaret Cameron's portrait of the astronomer Sir John Herschel is also well-known. But Cameron insisted that this "very unassuming" man should look the haunted, inspired genius and lit him melodramatically so that he looks like an actor playing the part. Two other Cameron photographs, Miss Mary Hillier got up as "Sappho" and "The Dream," are sentimental in the style of Victorian painting.

There are some magnificent specimens of architectural photography, including Edouard Baldus' salt print of "The Royal Portal, Chartres Cathedral" and a fine albumen print by Fenton of Rievaulx Abbey in Yorkshire where one is suddenly pulled up by the figure of a girl, which reveals the unexpected scale of the ruins. A later architectural picture by Frederick Evans from the 1890s is in quite a different style, but equally exceptional.

There are memorable works by Atget, Sieglitz and Strand but the choice of 20th-century work seems less sure than that of the 19th. There is a stress on the fine art and aes-

thetic aspect of photography. Even documentary photographs seem chosen mainly for their pictorial values, like Eugene Smith's picture of a Japanese mother with her son hideously mal-formed as a result of mercury poisoning. But Brassa's picture of Matisse drawing a nude model, looking like an elderly gynecologist in his white coat, is superb.

London now has a variety of photography galleries, from the new Contrasts Gallery (19, Dovers Street, W1), which presents expensive prints rather preciously as fine art objects, to the documentary Half Moon Gallery, which will shortly reopen in Roman Road in the East End of London. Occupying the middle ground is the Photographers' Gallery (5 & 8 Great Newport Street, WC2), the oldest photography gallery in London, which expanded into adjacent premises last year and presents a program of several shows simultaneously. Currently it is exhibiting Marc Riboud's pictures of China, Horace Nicholls' wonderfully sympathetic photographs including those of women doing war work in Britain during World War I, Jürgen Schadeberg's pictures of South Africa and Britain, and Mike Eldridge's color photographs of the West Coast.

From Symbolist Salon to Museum

by Ann Pinkerton

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, France — The artists who took art beyond Impressionism and started its evolution toward 20th-century modern art aren't always appreciated for their foresight.

That's what's special about a visit to the year-old Le Prieuré museum in the Paris suburb of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, which brings to life the former home and atelier of Maurice Denis, the turn-of-the-century meeting place for his salon of Symbolist artists called the Nabis (or prophets). This clannish group of about 12, including Bonnard, Vuillard, Ranson, Lacombe, Sérusier, Verhaeghe and Vallotton, would often gather in the lush gardens and large rooms of Le Prieuré during the 10 years the members of the group inspired each other. While the Nabis may or may not be familiar, the origins of styles now well known in

Art Nouveau, Expressionism, Fauvism, Surrealism and other forms of modern art are easily recognizable in their work.

The Denis mansion is not without a history of its own. This grand but austere building that served as Maurice Denis' residence was built in the early 1680s by Françoise Athénais de Rochechouart-Monteaupain, the Marquise de Montespan, with money from Louis XIV for use as a hospital and home for the poor and homeless. It seems that in Marquise, a favorite of the king and mother of eight of his children, was obliged to leave the court after he lost interest in her.

The building served as a General Royal Hospital for a number of years. The Jesuits owned it as a retirement home before the separation of church and state when it was returned to personal ownership. As the property of Maurice Denis and his family, it provided what must have been a supportive atmosphere for his artist friends with its tall windows, spa-

rious, sunny rooms, high wood-beam ceilings, chapel, atelier and gardens. Le Prieuré was Denis' name for the building and the name kept by the Denis family when they bought it back a few years ago to turn into a museum. It houses a permanent collection of more than 1,200 pieces, approximately 950 of which are those of Maurice Denis and 250 of his friends or contemporaries. The library has more than 10,000 of Denis' letters and documents as well as books on the period.

Encouraged by the ideas of Paul Gauguin and Japanese art, the Nabis group took the Symbolist ideas of the time and developed a style that was neither figurative nor literal, had no perspective and was created from memory without the use of models.

Just as the Impressionists explored a new way of treating light with color and brush strokes, the Nabis worked with flat, simplified forms and an expressive use of color and lines to show internal emotions.

The Nabis thought art should be present in everyday life and not just confined to a frame on the wall. They translated their talent into everything from posters and vases to the overall decor of a room. Denis himself designed houses and theatres. Examples of this application of the art of the period can be seen in the museum: Jacques Gruber's and Denis' stained-glass windows, Alphonse Mucha's posters, Denis' wallpaper and on the third floor, lithographs, models for churches and theatres, ceramic plates and bowls, fans, book illustrations and vases. Also on display are the stage sets, marionettes and costume designs that Denis and others of his group created for their own entertainment.

Denis obviously amused himself decorating the chapel attached to Le Prieuré, its ceiling painted over with blue skies, clouds and doves. Several murals and a brightly colored stained-glass window help the chapel's atmosphere.

The Nabis artists not only expanded their art into daily objects, but also associated with and developed projects with masters in other art forms. Composers Claude Debussy and César Franck, writer André Gide and the architect Auguste Perret were among the friends of Denis, all spokesmen for the thinking of their time. The museum's collection includes the works of artists related to but outside the Nabis circle — for example, the sculptures by Antoine Bourdelle, Aristide Maillou and Jean Arp that stand in the garden and halls.

The museum is open every day except Monday and Tuesday. It's a 20-minute train ride on the RER from the Batle in Paris to the Saint-Germain-en-Laye station. A short walk leads directly to the museum. Turn right after the station and left on rue au Pain, which becomes rue Bonaparte.



Maurice Denis' self-portrait (1921) shows La Prieuré in the background.

Bavaria Honors a 15th-Century Carver

by AE and Dale Olson

WÜRZBURG, West Germany — A 15th-century woodcarver has become a big tourist attraction in this part of Bavaria, so big that a collection of most of his works will go on display in the Mainfränkische Museum in Würzburg from this weekend until Nov. 1.

Würzburg is the site of this exhibition of the works of Tillman Riemenschneider, planned to mark the 450th anniversary of his death, because it was his adopted home and his museums and churches already house Germany's largest assembly of his works in one location.

He was a successful businessman in Würzburg in the early 1500s, establishing a large and profitable woodcarving school and workshop. He served on the city council and as lord mayor before the city turned on him, dishonoring him as a traitor and confining him to his last days to the fortress that today protects his finest work.

Dr. Hans-Peter Trenscheil, curator of the Würzburg Museum and moving force behind the exhibition, explains that it will focus on Riemenschneider's earliest work. "We are looking at the period from 1485, when he first opened his workshop here, until 1490, the year he began Adam and Eve for the Marienkapelle and established his reputation."

He turned out a lot of work in those early

years, much of it not identified until recently. Since early 1977, Trenscheil has been working with sculpture experts from the Prussian State Museum in Berlin to collect pieces for this show. "This show will teach the public more about Riemenschneider than is known about any other sculptor of Gothic or Late-Gothic times," Trenscheil says.

"From his death on July 7, 1531, till the accidental rediscovery of his gravestone by street workers in 1822, he and his works had been largely forgotten. For 160 years now, scholars have been rediscovers him, and at last we can put together a complete picture of his life and work."

His work has become well known, but what of his life? Little is known other than that he was born in the Harz Mountains, probably in Osterode, that he moved at a young age to Würzburg and that he found favor with the bishops, the nobility and the town council.

In 1515 he was elected to the Würzburg council and in 1520 he was elected lord mayor. Five years later, things went wrong.

Peasants all over Europe were in revolt, and in Germany the revolution was especially cruel; between 1524 and 1526, clashes between peasant armies and those of noblemen and churchmen were frequent and bloody.

As an important bishopric headed by prelates who were also princes, Würzburg harbored little sympathy for peasants' concerns.

The peasant armies were easily turned back at the walls of Marienberg Fortress, the imposing home of the bishops. Lord Mayor Riemenschneider, however, dared to state that the peasants had some cause to seek redress. Consequently he was stripped of his office, declared a traitor, imprisoned in the fortress and further punished by having both his hands broken so that he could never carve again. Six later, in 1531, he died alone.

But whatever dishonor the city thrust upon Riemenschneider, it today considers him its greatest citizen. His work is lyrical, expressive, as emotional in 1981 as it was in the 16th century. He was a craftsman of the highest order; his work — whether in stone, alabaster or wood — overlooks no wrinkle, no fold, no nuance of a smile or suggestion of a tear. He did not gild or paint his work. Every chisel mark, every knife cut speaks for itself.

The exhibition includes the carving of St. Hieronymus from the Museum of Art in Cleveland, the Riemenschneider fragment from the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and two great altar pieces — the 10-meter-high St. Mary's Altar from the Herzogskirche in Creglingen and the Altar of the Holy Blood from the Franciscan Church in Rothenburg on the Tauber.

The Riemenschneider exhibition, Sept. 5 to Nov. 11, is open daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Through a Glass Brightly

LONDON — In 1959 the Corning Museum of Glass in New York State mounted an exhibition that surveyed worldwide contemporary developments in glass, both as a utilitarian and as an artistic medium. In 1976 the museum announced its intention to mount a second exhibition that would survey the development of the medium over the intervening 20 years.

An international jury (Franca Sant'Agata, editor of the Italian design magazine Abitare; Russell Lynes, American author and design historian; Werner Schmalenbach, director of the Museum of Modern Art in Düsseldorf; and Paul J. Smith, director of the Museum of Contemporary Crafts of the American Crafts Council) was

What immediately strikes the visitor to the show is the multiplicity of uses to which glass is now being put. Although well over half the exhibition is of "useful" wares — vases, drinking glasses, bowls, dishes — no more than 40 pieces can be said to be orthodox wares, and even these are mostly of beautiful shape or splendid color.

In the main, the useful wares may already be considered works of art — such as the black glass cups with molded and polished handles by Jonathan Block (United States); the bowl entitled "Dream Fantasy" in blown lead-glass with complex sandblasted decoration by Ray Flavell (Britain); the snap-glasses with color-decorated stems by Jesper Kern-Jespersen (Denmark); the "Four Seasons" dishes of Laura de Santillana (Italy) and the hand-blended crystal dishes with sandblasted decoration by Saburo Funakoshi (Japan).

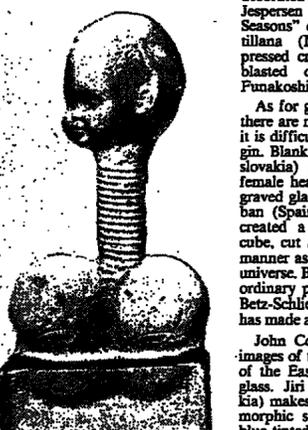
As for glass sculpture, of which there are more than 100 examples, it is difficult to know where to begin. Blanka Ademsamova (Czechoslovakia) presents an Art Deco female head in enameled and engraved glass. Joaquin Torres Estaban (Spain) in "Volumenes" has created a laminated green glass cube, cut and fractured in such a manner as to suggest a leaf-veined universe. By cutting and cementing ordinary plate glass, Heidi Astrid Betz-Schlierer (West Germany) has made a large "Sparkling Star."

John Cook (Britain) has made images of the giraffe-necked ladies of the East in sandcast, colorless glass. Jiri Sibus (Czechoslovakia) makes abstract but anthropomorphic sculptures in plain and blue-tinted glass. "Wofan's Oak Tree" is presented in poured, shaped glass by Peter Kaspar (West Germany), while "Nike" by Maria Meszaros (Hungary) personifies classical beauty in a plate glass torso.

The sculptural qualities of useful wares and glass as a versatile medium for "pure" sculpture are equally impressive in the added British section — notably in "Three Bowls" by Sandra Bowden; the "Sahara Cactus" and "Lesotho



Self-portrait, Michael Esson.



A creation by John Cook.

appointed by Corning to select the final 273 works from among more than 6,000 pieces submitted by almost 1,000 artists.

The exhibition opened at Corning in the spring of 1979 and has since been traveling around the United States. Filkington, the English glassmakers and the largest glass company in the world, is now sponsoring the exhibition in England ("New Glass: A Worldwide Survey," Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7, to Oct. 11), and as a bonus for English viewers is showing 22 pieces of very recent British glass.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Japan to Offer China Aid for Plant Projects

TOKYO — The Japanese government will offer financial aid of up to 300 billion yen (\$1.353 billion) to China to help it resume the construction of some industrial plants suspended last January, government sources said Friday.

China has been asking Japan for an early response to its request for financial assistance exceeding \$2 billion for the resumption of the industrial projects, including a steel mill at Baoshan near Shanghai and a petrochemical complex at Daqing.

Merrill Lynch Sues 4 Executives Who Left It

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch brought suit Wednesday in New Orleans against four former account executives who left to work for Drexel Burnham Lambert. According to Merrill Lynch, the men used information from its customer files to lure clients to Drexel Burnham.

Husky Oil Seeks Buyer for U.S. Subsidiary

CALGARY, Alberta — Husky Oil Ltd. said Friday its directors have approved a plan to approach "a selected list" of companies in connection with the possible sale of its U.S. unit, Husky Oil Co.

Hong Kong Firm Signs for \$918-Million Loan

LONDON — Castle Peak Power of Hong Kong has signed a \$918-million project finance loan package, lead manager J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co. said.

India Announces New Oil Finds in Arabian Sea

NEW DELHI — The Indian government announced Friday it has found additional crude oil and natural gas reserves in the Arabian Sea.

EDC Offers to Buy Remaining Aquitaine Shares

CALGARY, Alta. — Canada Development Corp.'s subsidiary CDC Petroleum said it will offer to purchase all shares of Aquitaine of Canada that it does not already own.

Automakers in U.S. Show Sales Jump

DETROIT — Spurred by rebates, dealer incentives and interest rate subsidies, automobile sales by the three major U.S. manufacturers increased 26.5 percent in the last 10 days of August over the comparable period in 1980.

Japan's Economy Expanded By 1.2% in First Quarter

TOKYO — Strong exports helped Japan's economy expand by 1.2 percent between April and June, putting it on target for growth of more than 5 percent in the current fiscal year, official figures showed Friday.

Japanese Considering British Oil Purchases

TOKYO — Japanese companies are considering reactivating imports of British North Sea oil, Britain's energy secretary, David Howell, told a press conference here Friday.

French Banks Lower Base Rate to 14.5%

PARIS — Major French banks cut their interest rates Friday following sharp criticism Thursday of their credit policies by Finance Minister Jacques Delors.

True to Treasury Promise, U.S. Refrains From Intervention in Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury did not intervene for their own accounts in the foreign exchange markets in the May-July quarter — the first time since the early '70s that no such intervention occurred, Sam Y. Cross, manager of the Fed's open market account for foreign operations, said Friday.

U.S. Wholesale Prices Rose 0.3% in August

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices, aided by a small increase in food costs, rose by 0.3 percentage points in August, an annual rate of 3.6 percent, the Labor Department said Friday.

Prices on Wall Street Continue Broad Slide

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Company Reports

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Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 4 1981, excluding bank service charges.									
Amsterdam	2.48	4.87	11.02	46.27	2.272	14.76	6.70	128.00	25.11
Bremen (ex)	39.24	75.15	14.34	4.285	1.249	10.26	18.28	5.28	418
Frankfurt	1.713	—	—	41.65	1.191	1.10	115.18	31.93	—
London (H)	1.845	—	—	4.025	16.975	23.242	4.947	72.95	3.972
Milan	1.2132	2.2275	30.18	20.09	—	—	45.78	26.62	27.19
New York	—	1.072	0.418	0.729	1.083	0.73	0.253	0.478	0.121
Paris	4.82	10.78	239.98	—	4.78	214.28	14.622	274.6	74.77
Zurich	2.96	2.978	84.34	34.18	0.733	21.25	1.227	27.25	—
ECU	1.254	0.572	2.249	0.145	1.25379	2.372	41.234	2.176	7.242

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Sept. 4, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, Open High Low Settle, and various commodity types like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Table of New York Futures including Open High Low Settle, and various commodity types like Orange Juice, Coffee, Sugar, etc.

Table of International Monetary Market including British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Japanese Yen, and other international currencies.

Table of London Metals Market including Copper, Lead, Zinc, and other metals prices.

Table of Paris Commodities including Sugar, Cocoa, and other commodity prices.

Table of London Commodity Prices including Sugar, Cocoa, and other commodity prices.

Table of European Stock Markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

Table of European Options Exchange including Gold Options and other financial instruments.

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Advertisement for 'The world at your finger tips.' featuring the Herald Tribune logo and text about international news coverage.

Table of Cash Prices including Commodity and unit, and various cash price listings.

Table of Dividends including Company, Dividend, and other dividend-related information.

Table of Friday's New Highs and Lows including Company, High, Low, and other price movement data.

Table of New Highs - 4 including Company, High, Low, and other price movement data.

Table of New Highs - 20 including Company, High, Low, and other price movement data.

Table of New Highs - 100 including Company, High, Low, and other price movement data.

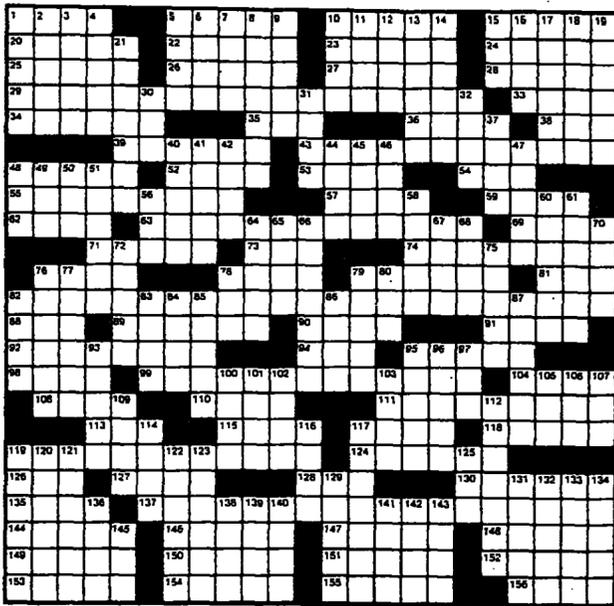
Table of New Highs - 200 including Company, High, Low, and other price movement data.

Advertisement for Valere White Weld S.A. featuring the company logo and text about their services and contact information.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENET. MALESKA

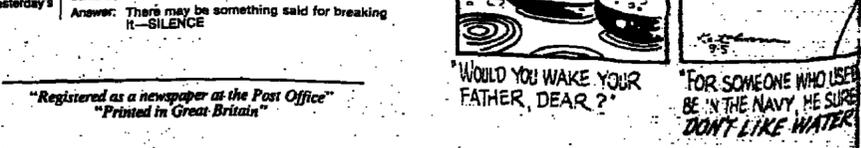
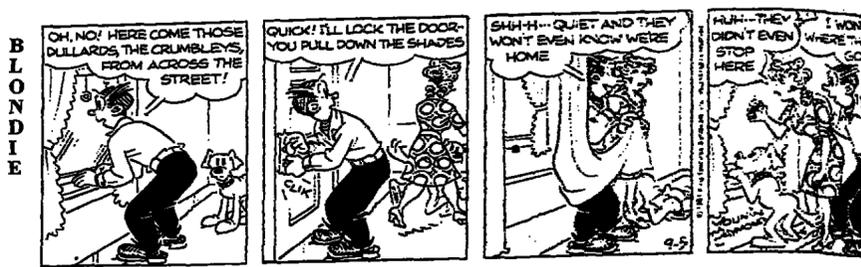
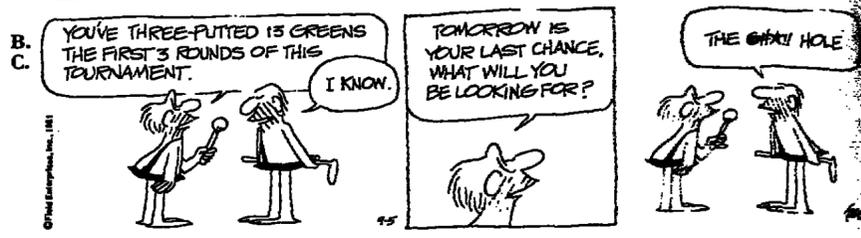
Musical Excerpts By Alfio Micci



- ACROSS
1 Snuff
5 Dull film
10 Regular guy
13 Goose genus
15 Perching to the blood
22 "I want just like..."
23 Skin ailment
24 Farm-machine pioneer
25 Gay
26 Math term
27 News bits
28 Brazilian: patron
29 Air from Borodin's "Polovtians"
Dance No. 2
33 Spoken
34 Taken care of
35 Stabler or
36 Reik's "The Secret..."
38 Corporation "urals"
39 "ag from chaitkovsky's "Andante Cantabile"
48 "There is Nobin" Like
52 U of Ga. group, e.g.
53 Othello's ensign
54 A cont.
55 Explosive
57 Chantaise
136 Withstand
59 Shankar
62 Campus figure
63 Tune from Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6
69 "Caro..."
71 Acquires
73 Super ending
74 Doctor's instrument
76 "When the frost—the punkin..."
78 Teen-ager's wig
79 "Get thee—the high mountain"—Isa. 40:9

- DOWN
1 Tal's forte
2 French income
3 Love, Italian style
4 La Scala locale
5 Moon feature
6 Culture
7 S.A. monkey
8 Ornament
9 Merry in haste
10 Cooking direction
11 Agave plant
12 Wedded
13 Neglectful
14 Mortarboard
15 Feathers
16 Opera by Handel
17 Horizon on the briny
18 Printing boos
19 Landed property
21 G.I. bangout
30 R.R. car
31 Con.
32 Robt.
37 Quartet
40 River of song
41 Foreheads
42 Zhivago's love
44 Seraphic symbol
45 City of Hungary
46 Bulwer-Lytton heroine
47 Money for monsieur
48 Continue
49 Cec's follower
50 —loss
51 Kalmuck
52 Keelbill
58 To have, in Le Havre
59 Certain charm
61 Bridge security
64 Spot for a bust
65 Lady of Spain
66 Sudden inundation
67 Lab burner
68 French roast
70 Poetic times
72 —El-Sadat
75 Stuttgart sunshine
76 Incites
77 Taste
78 Berliner's expletive
79 Fuse
80 Links org.
82 Soprano
83 Latin word
84 Pettis
85 Basset's forte
86 What "vidi" means
87 Kind of neck or nose
89 Or a time period
95 Spars
96 Episode
97 Ad.—(pertinent)
100 Vases
101 Bigholder
102 Stimulate, in a way: Slang
103 Husley book
105 Scull
106 "Exodus" name
107 Use herma
109 Dwindle
112 Inhabited
114 Goldman or Bovy
116 Braces
117 Does charades
118 Beat
120 Play by Euripides
121 Disintegrated slowly
122 Go-between
123 Persuade
125 Caviar
128 Nirvits
131 Kind of face
132 Sheeplike
133 Wisdom
134 Moved slowly
138 Hospital unit
139 Trampled
139 Prefix for copier or part
148 Angered
142 River in Nord
143 Has—
148 Myrna of films

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
A 10x10 grid with letters filled in, corresponding to the crossword puzzle.



WEATHER
Table with columns for location, high, low, and conditions. Locations include ALABAMA, ALABAMA, ALABAMA, etc.

BOOKS
INFILTRATION
By Albert Speer
Translated from the German by Joachim Neugroschel. 604 pp. \$15.
Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York 10022.
Reviewed by Alden Whitman
FOR the third time in 10 years Albert Speer, Hitler's personal architect and minister of armaments and war production, has written a book in which he has striven to minimize or at least blunt the edge of the war crimes for which he was convicted at Nuremberg in 1946.

WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN
DOONESBURY
JUMBLE
DENNIS THE MENACE

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
September 4 1981
Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

U.S. Publisher To Issue Two Indian Novels
By Edwin McDowell
NEW YORK — This fall, the University of Chicago Press plans to publish "Waiting for the Mahatma" and "The Financial Expert," bringing to seven the number of novels it will have published by R.K. Narayan. That represents a sizable portion of the 25 novels and stories in English written by the Indian author during the past 46 years.

JUMBLE
DENNIS THE MENACE
YOSUL
DIGUL
CANOBE
LAMORF
Print answer here: A O O O O O O O O O
Yesterday's Jumbles: CEASE FINIS ACTUAL EYELET
Answer: There may be something said for breaking it—SILENCE

FL Set to Begin Its Regular-Season Long Haul

William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

YORK — The first of the American Football League's 16 presentations, comprising regular-season games, begins tonight, when the Vikings meet the Tampa Buccaneers at Tampa, Fla. season, American Conference won 33 of 32 interconference games, continuing their go over NFC clubs for the straight season.

ews of all games follow, season won-lost records in case. The wagering-line is vada sources.

Kansas City (1-3) at Pittsburgh (2-2) — Bill Kenney will be the Chiefs' quarterback, with Steve Fuller out until October. There is not much offense. The Steelers showed summer flashes of their old power, but no one is sure if last year's vulnerable pass defense has stiffened. Pittsburgh by 8.

Seattle (1-3) at Cincinnati (2-2) — The Seahawks begin with doubts about both lines. They won their last preseason game after 12 straight defeats. The Bengals anticipate their first winning season since 1977. Ken Anderson will be the starting quarterback with Pete Johnson and Charles Alexander

the running backs. Isaac Curtis will start at wide receiver despite a broken checkbone. Cincinnati by 4.

Oakland (2-2) at Denver (2-2) — This rivalry isn't what it used to be. The Raiders, all set to repeat as league champions, have won the last four meetings. The Broncos have dropped back, the players an-

gry at management's attempts at salary cutting. Dan Reeves, the new coach, will start his old Cowboy teammate, Craig Morton, at quarterback. Oakland by 3.

National Conference

Philadelphia (2-2) at N.Y. Giants (2-2) — The battered Giants approach this campaign warily. The linebacking and receiver corps are the only positions where the team seems competitive. The Giants last beat the Eagles in a home game in 1972. The Eagles will rely on excellent defense in the early weeks while the offense assimilates a new fullback — Perry Harrington or a rookie, Hubert Oliver — and the new guards, Ron Baker and Steve Kenney. Philadelphia by 6.

Dallas (2-2) at Washington (3-1) — The Redskins have 22 new players, 12 of whom have never played in an NFL game, and 10 new starters, 8 on offense. The Cowboys hope their new defensive backfield is set with rookie Mike Downs at safety and Dennis Thurman now playing cornerback. Steve Wilson and Charlie Waters complete the quartet. Dallas teams have won their last 16 straight opening games. Dallas by 2.

New Orleans (3-1) at Atlanta (2-3) — The Saints have many new faces, including five probable starters on a defense that needed wholesale improvements. Early games could be disastrous. The Falcons were sluggish in preseason and could not run the ball. Steve Bartkowski, the quarterback, has a sore wrist on his passing arm and is listed as questionable. Mike Moroski, a rookie and 12th round draft choice, is the alternative. Atlanta by 9.

San Francisco (2-2) at Detroit (1-3) — The Improved 49ers hope to burn some complacent rivals. Coach Bill Walsh settled on Ricky Patton, fourth-year-pro, as replacement at running back for injured Paul Hofer. A free agent, Vince Thompson, starts at fullback for Lions in place of Dexter Bussey. Detroit by 4.

Green Bay (3-1) at Chicago (2-2) — The Bears could have a splendid team. The Packers expect to score more often, but how are they going to stop anyone? They do begin with four healthy linebackers after having to use 14 last season. Chicago by 4.

Minnesota (1-3) at Tampa Bay (1-3) — Tommy Kramer, the quarterback, has strained knee ligaments, so Steve Dils will start for the Vikings. He did well in cameo appearances last season. Tony Galbreath, the new fullback from the Saints, is questionable with bad thigh. The Buccaneers set their defense this week, although Hugh Green, the first draft choice, became a regular the first day of practice. Tampa Bay by 19.

Unknowns Shine at U.S. Open

By Neil Amdur
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Their names are buried in the computer ranking, obscured by such prominent Americans as John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors. But Thursday, Marty Davis and Andy Andrews had some glowing moments in the United States Open tennis championships.

Davis, an unseeded 22-year-old who is ranked only 127th by the player computer, stunned 10th-seeded Brian Teacher, 2-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-4. Teacher became the highest seeded player to fall in the first three days of the tournament.

Andrews, a last-yring graduate of North Carolina State, so shocked Yannick Noah of France with his serve-and-volley game that when the pair started their fifth set on the grandstand court, Noah, who is seeded 13th, said he thought he would be beaten.

But for Andrews, who turned pro after graduation and played on the Penn satellite circuit, Thursday marked the first five-set match of his career. Although aggressive

and determined to the finish, Andrews, 21, lost his serve from 30-0 in the fourth game and again in the eighth. The scores were 6-3, 6-3, 6-7, 4-6, 6-2.

Andrews, ranked 436th, reached the main draw after winning three qualifying matches last weekend. The packed 6,000-seat grandstand was the largest crowd he had ever played in front of.

Stan Smith never seemed comfortable during his 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 loss to Ramesh Krishnan of India. Smith had saved three match points in an opening five-set victory over John Sadri, but Krishnan's passing shots and skillful changes of pace kept Smith from developing any rhythm.

Riding his booming serve, top-seeded John McEnroe advanced with a 6-3, 6-1, 6-3 victory over Tom Gullikson. Third-seeded Ivan Lendl joined McEnroe, Krishnan, Davis, Kevin Curren of South Africa, Mark Edmondson of Australia and Pat DuPre in the third round. Lendl defeated Jeff Borovick, 7-6, 6-1, 7-6, and seems assured of at least a spot in the quarterfinals against either Jose-Luis Clerc or Peter McNamara.

Yugoslavian Milna Jausovec, the women's No. 10 seed, stopped Laura Arraya of Peru 6-2, 6-2.

The completion of the first round at the National Tennis Center did little to diminish the notion that the DecoTurf II courts cater to the background of U.S. players.

Thirty-nine Americans reached the men's second round, including brothers Tim and Chris Mayotte. Tim, a quarterfinalist at Wimbledon this summer, beat Steve Denton, 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3, and Chris defeated Derek Segal of South Africa, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Like many of his young peers, Andrews, has the technical tools — a strong, penetrating first serve, an aggressive first volley and a decisive overhead. Noah was the highest-ranked player he had ever faced.

Looming for Noah, if he survives, is Bjorn Borg in the round of 16.

Genuine Risk Is Retired
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Genuine Risk, who last year became the first filly to win the Kentucky Derby since Regret in 1915, was retired from racing Thursday because of a minor leg injury and was shipped to Virginia to begin a career in breeding. She was the first filly ever to compete in all three Triple Crown races, finishing second in 1980's Preakness and Belmont Stakes.

American Conference

Jets (3-1) at Buffalo (2-2) qualifying test for the Jets; an upset victory over season champions would be a jolt. Scott Dierking in running backs and Derfney and Bobby Jones as receivers, although Wesley is in its lines. The team's is in Bills' lineup at tight end Mark Brammer starts. line: Buffalo by 4 points.

more (0-4) at New England. The Colts have lost their linebacker, Ed Simoni, injury and their shaky defense will have trouble stopping Jets' ball control. The Pats organized as they begin to the elusive playoffs. Hogan is the quarterback, running backs will be rookie in a rookie, Tony Colv England by 7.

Der pitched a two-bitter for his first shutout and first complete game of the year and Jack Clark hit his 100th career home run to lead the Giants to a 12-0 victory over Chicago. Alexander (8-5) retired the final 20 batters after Bobby Bonds' leadoff single in the third. Bill Buckner's first-inning single was the only other Cub hit.

In San Diego, Luis Tiant pitched his first victory in the majors since last Sept. 24 as Pittsburgh defeated the Padres, 7-3. Tiant, recalled in August from the Pacific Coast League, pitched five innings before a blister on his right hand forced him to retire.

In Los Angeles, shortstop Bill Rice's top-out throwing error on a ground ball opened the gates for a three-run ninth capped by Sixto Lezcano's two-run homer, giving St. Louis a 5-3 victory over the Dodgers.

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
ATLANTA — Signed Marvin Delton, guard, to a multiyear contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
BUFFALO — Signed Steve August, wide receiver, and Greg Carter, punter, after clearing waivers. Picked Mark Rozum, defensive tackle, and Chris Williams, defensive back, on the injured reserve list.

MINNESOTA — Signed Mike Evers, center, to a multi-year contract.
PITTSBURGH — Signed Drest Kinoshin, center, to a free-agent contract.

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North American Soccer League
SEATTLE — Sold Kevin Bond, to Manchester City of the English First Division. Rescued Shaun Elliott and Stan Cummings in Sunderland of the English First Division.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Team	W-L
Detroit	16-8
Baltimore	12-10
Milwaukee	12-10
Seattle	12-10
Cleveland	12-12
New York	12-12
Toronto	12-12
West	12-12
Kansas City	11-11
Chicago	11-11
California	11-11
Texas	10-12
Minnesota	10-12
Seattle	8-15

Thursday's Line Scores

Team	Score
Houston	5-0
Milwaukee	4-1
Ruthe, Smith (7) and Ashby; Sanderson (9) and Carter; W. Robinson, C. Rice; Houston, Clark (12).	
Cincinnati	12-0
San Francisco	10-0
Berens, Madari (4), Hume (8) and Nolin; Doria, Loran (5), Pruy (4), Reed (8) and Lyle (9) and Boone; W. Robinson, C. Rice; Houston, Clark (12).	
St. Louis	5-3
Los Angeles	3-0
Morlines, Koof (6), Littell (8), Butler (9) and Porter; Castillo, Parker (4), Howe (8), Stewart (9) and Schaefer, W. Robinson, C. Rice; Houston, Clark (12).	
Chicago	3-2
San Francisco	2-2
Bird, Caudill (5), Condit (7) and J. Davis; Howe (8); D. Alexander and Nov, Brandy (8); W. Robinson, C. Rice; Houston, Clark (12).	
Pittsburgh	15-1
San Diego	8-1
Theodore (9); Littlefield (9) and T. Kennedy; D. Boone (7), Littlefield (9) and T. Kennedy; Tiant, T-3, L-4; Eichelberger, 4-4.	

3 Duran Aides Suspended

CLEVELAND — Three cornermen working with Roberto Duran at his Aug. 9 fight against Nino Gonzalez have been suspended for the rest of the year by the Cleveland Boxing and Wrestling Commission. Nestor Quinones, Panama Lewis and Carlos Eleta were disciplined for using what appeared to be axonite to revive Duran between rounds.

Friday's ruling affects any fight under the jurisdiction of the World Boxing Commission worldwide. The commission ruled the action had no effect on the outcome of the fight and said that Duran was not at fault.

Red Sox-Mariner Boston Marathon: 7-Inning 7-7 Contest Is Suspended

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON — The Boston Red Sox rallied for three runs in the ninth, managed hits in the next two innings to settle for a 7-7, 19-inning suspended game with Seattle on Tuesday night in the longest game in the 69-year history of Fenway Park. The previous longest game was Sept. 5, 1927, when a Sox beat New York 12-3 in 11 innings.

The game involved 46 players or tied seven Mariner team it was ended by the American curfew, which states

runs and Wayne Gross added a two-run homer, leading Oakland to a 10-0 rout of the Orioles. Armas, the American League leader in homers with 20, connected off Jim Palmer (4-7) in the third and reliever Dave Ford in the sixth.

Brewers 4, Twins 3

In Bloomington, Minn., Ted Simmons hit two-run homer in the fifth to lift Milwaukee to a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

Rays 9, Phillies 3

In the National League, in Philadelphia, George Foster drove in five runs with a single and an eighth-inning grand-slam home run to lead Cincinnati to a 9-3 victory over the Phils. Johnny Bench, making his first start since he broke his left ankle May 28, singled in a first-inning run and hit a bases-empty homer in the seventh.

Astros 2, Expos 1

In Montreal, Jose Cruz hit a two-run homer and Vern Riffe combined with Dave Smith on a six-hitter to carry Houston to its eighth straight victory, 2-1, over the Expos. With Montreal leading, 1-0, in the sixth on Larry Parrish's fifth-inning homer, Terry Puhl hit a two-out double and Cruz followed with his 12th home run of the season off Scott Sanderson (7-5).

Giants 12, Cubs 0

In San Francisco, Doyle Alexander

der pitched a two-bitter for his first shutout and first complete game of the year and Jack Clark hit his 100th career home run to lead the Giants to a 12-0 victory over Chicago. Alexander (8-5) retired the final 20 batters after Bobby Bonds' leadoff single in the third. Bill Buckner's first-inning single was the only other Cub hit.

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BASEBALL ROUNDUP

inning can begin after 1 was to be resumed Friday before the regularly scheduled start.

Mariners used 26 players, team records broken or tied the longest game by hours, 39 minutes) and most at-bats (75), most men (base) (20), most pitchers (11), most hits (21) and most plays (5).

White Sox 4, Blue Jays 3

Chicago, Greg Luzinski dou Tony Bernazard from second out in the ninth, giving White Sox a 4-3 victory.

Angers 8, Rangers 5

Dallas, Texas, Kirk Gibson's two-run homer and Rick Ledesma's two-run double in Jack Morris, giving Detroit straight victory, an 8-0 over Texas. The victory was his 10th in his career.

Yankees 2

Kansas City, Mo., George Davis in two runs and Mike Bly allowed five hits overmings to lead the Royals to victory over New York. Jones allowed a run without giving 1 in the first. Willie Kannep with a walk, stole look third on a groundout led on Dave Winfield's fly. He then pitched ball until the seventh, when Watson hit his third home run.

A's 10, Orioles 0

Baltimore, Tony Armas drove runs with a pair of home

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Team	W-L
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NASL Playoffs

QUARTERFINALS
(Best 2-of-3)

New York vs Tampa Bay
Sept. 5 — Tampa Bay of New York vs Sept. 7 — Tampa Bay of New York

Atlanta vs Chicago
Sept. 5 — Atlanta of Chicago vs Sept. 7 — Atlanta of Chicago

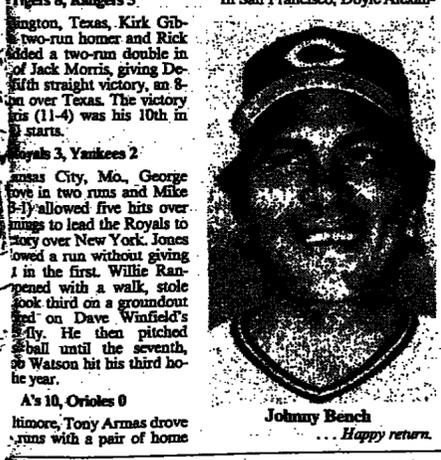
Jacksonville vs San Diego
Sept. 5 — Jacksonville of San Diego vs Sept. 7 — Jacksonville of San Diego

Fort Lauderdale vs Minnesota
Sept. 5 — Fort Lauderdale of Minnesota vs Sept. 7 — Fort Lauderdale of Minnesota

Monday Night

San Diego (2-2) at Cleveland (2-3) — Bomb away! Dwight Scott, a former Ram signed as a free agent, is the Chargers' wide receiver replacing John Jefferson; Jefferson is still holding out for more money. The two AFC division champions scored a total of 775 points last season and gave up 637. Both hope they have improved their defenses. Cleveland by 1.

Miami (4-0) at St. Louis (3-1) — No one can be certain about what these two teams might do. Miami by 1.

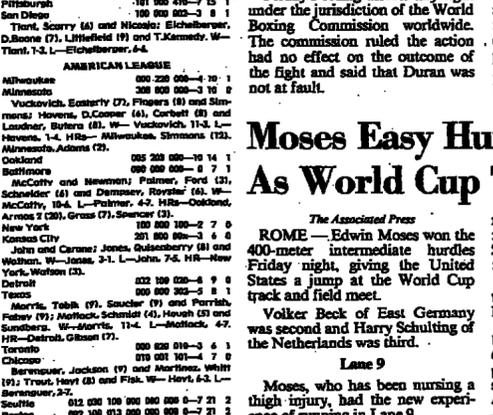


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AMSTERDAM-18 Escort Service. Tel: 020 613 2749, 415 pm.

WONDERFUL COPENHAGEN Escort Service. Tel: 01 19 70 32.

COPENHAGEN EXCLUSIVE Escort Service. Tel: 01 19 70 32.

ZURICH ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 057 5 1676, 11:30 p.m. - 6 p.m.

LONDON EXCLUSIVE Escort Service Tel: 262 3178.

